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Volume 156 No. 22 November 28, 1949

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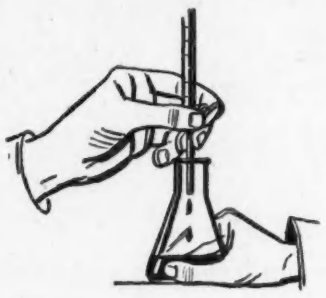

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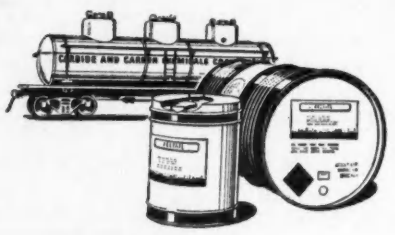

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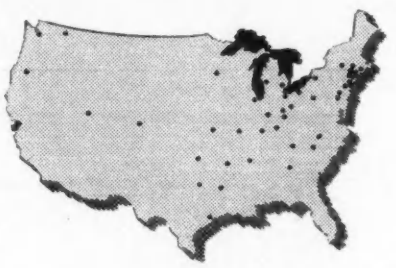

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NOV 26 '49

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Peanut Output Seen Setting Record in '49

World peanut production in 1949 is forecast at 11,460,000 short tons of unshelled nuts, representing an increase of 4 percent over the 1948 output of 11,000,000 tons and 20 percent over the prewar average of 9,550,000 tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The sharp increase in India, the world's largest producer, will account for most of the expansion over 1948. Slightly larger harvests also are indicated for China, Indonesia, French West Africa and Gambia. Sizeable decreases are seen for the United States, Nigeria and Brazil.

A Conservative party request for a full inquiry into the Labor government's project for developing peanut plantations in East Africa was defeated in Great Britain's House of Commons on November 21. Critics contended the project, designed to obtain oils and fats for Britain, was too costly, was lagging behind its development schedule and had failed to produce any substantial quantities of peanuts.

Nitrogen Export Quota Raised by 25,000 Tons

An additional 25,000 tons was added to the current year's nitrogen export quota by the Office of International Trade on November 23. This is the second increase to be granted, and raises the total quota for the year to 107,000 tons, from the original level of 58,000 tons.

The additional quota will be available only until January 25 and exporters must provide assurances that shipments out of the country will be made by that date. The exporters also must accompany their applications for licenses with letters showing that they have available supplies of nitrogen and certified statements of an accepted order.

Aluminum to Be Stockpiled

Primary aluminum pig metal has been added to the list of strategic and critical materials to be purchased for the national stockpile, it was announced by the Munitions Board on November 23. No purchases are planned for the current fiscal year, as stockpile requirements of the metal for this period are expected to be met with deliveries from the General Services Administration.

Lilienthal Leaves AEC

David E. Lilienthal resigned from chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission on November 23 to return to private life after almost twenty years of public service. President Truman announced acceptance of the resignation with deep regret.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation Discusses Wastes and Welfare

By HUGH CRAIG

Editor, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

The simple wisdom of conserving and developing human resources and the desirability of being a good neighbor were the themes that characterized the open sessions of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, held November 17 and 18 as a part of its fourteenth annual meeting in Pittsburgh. The major point of the contributions was that industry, not government, should be the leader in such conservation and toward such neighborliness, and not afford opportunity for government to conduct, or quite likely to compel, movements in that direction.

The desirability of industrial leadership in the development of human resources and human welfare was stressed by Andrew Fletcher, president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, who is chairman of the IHF board. Pointing to the British as an example of the government's essaying the leadership, Mr. Fletcher declared that no government can give more than it can take and that no government can order the lives of its citizens better than they can do for themselves.

Voicing sympathy with the natural human impulse to seek security, Mr. Fletcher, on the basis of some thirty-five years of experience of his company with a noncontributing pension plan and the difficulties typified by the condition of the UMW. fund and the perplexities in the California and Washington plans, pointed out that the 60 percent of the cost of a national plan would fall on industry—a matter of nine to elevent billion dollars. A wholly governmental plan would result in currency depreciation, which would cut the benefits deeply.

Health Insurance Profitable

Health insurance and preventive measures, Mr. Fletcher said, would reduce absenteeism enough to pay their costs. Every dollar invested in improved working and living conditions would pay a profit, he declared. Management has a responsibility as a vital organ of the social body in the matter of health plans, occupational or otherwise. It should and must cooperate with labor and government without infringement on prerogatives on any side. Thus, in spite of misgivings on the public debt and misrepresentations of the national economic future, can all obstacles be surmounted. Industry, Mr. Fletcher concluded, cannot lose—if it will lead.

Presenting the wisdom of industry's taking charge of its own problems of welfare from another angle, M. E. Coyle, executive vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, discussed influences that retard industrial development. What he had to say had no relation to industrial hygiene in the usual application of that term, but it was pertinently concerned with the health of industry itself. One big retarder, as Mr. Coyle saw it, was the antagonistic attitude of government toward bigness in business; another was the dilatoriness of business in opposing detrimental government ideas.

Reciting the history of GM, Mr. Coyle presented a number of instances to support his point that bigness of a business is no longer the badness which it once was popularly believed to be. He urged that government concern itself with the correcting of whatever is actually wrong in business practices, but refrain from all destructive purposes. Big business is good for little business, Mr. Coyle averred because, for one thing, it provides a market for many suppliers of materials and provides thousand of dealers with profitable goods to sell and helps them with advertising.

Utilizing Medical Services

In its report for 1947, the Rockefeller Foundation said:—"One of the troublesome problems of our generation is how we are to make available to the entire population, the preventive, diagnostic, and curative services of modern medicine." Adolph Schmidt, vice-president of the Pittsburgh representative of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, told the IHF gathering much about what it would cost to undertake the solution of that problem by way of compulsory health insurance. Government, medical organizations, and most other groups concerning themselves with medical care are agreed, he said, that:—

1. We have well-trained physicians, well-equipped hospitals, and that our medical services and skills are technically as good or better than any in the world.

2. We need more physicians, more dentists and nurses, more hospitals, and a nationwide coverage of public health units.

3. Our existing medical services are not evenly distributed throughout the country.

4. A system ot prepayment or insurance is the best way of handling the costs of medical care.

As is well known, there is no agreement on how to make optimum use of the facilities, particularly, as Mr. Schmidt pointed out, on how the insurance should be funded. In that connection, he said, the estimates of cost are many, and even the Federal Security Agency admits that no accurate forecast can be made. Mr. Schmidt said that the official estimate of per capita cost of the national program was $36.81 annually under today's conditions and would increase to $49.83 over the first ten years or so, a matter of total costs of $5,370,000,000 and $7,270,000,000 respectively, about 85 percent of it representing labor force coverage. Actual expenditures for medical care were $7,410,000,000 in 1948, or a per capita cost of $50.70. The American Medical Association was quoted as estimating the cost at $10,000,000,000 and $18,000,000,000 a year.

Voluntary Programs

On the voluntary side data under the Michigan Medical Service, with 1,300,000 subscribers, show a cost about 40 percent higher than the official estimates above. But, the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, by means of administrative efficiency through panel capitation and prepayment in group practice, has a family cost, including hospitalization, 17.5 percent less than the official estimate. Further experimentation with the New York plan was urged by Mr. Schmidt, and with the premise that adequate medical care at a reasonable cost is desired by everyone, he said:—

"If government satisfies this need, the loyalty of the masses will be to government. If labor unions find the answer through union-managed programs, the loyalties will flow to labor leaders. Likewise, if industry can find the solution through sound programs developed in the voluntary American way, some of these old loyalties will return to industry. Members of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation may have one of the great opportunities of this generation in helping to determine

—Continued on page 34

Price Trend Goes Up More

In the holiday-curtailed trading of last week, price reductions in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs outnumbered advances by one-third, but they were outweighed. So, the overall level was lifted, the index number going up 0.2 point to what it was in the first week of this month. It was still 18.8 points below the 1948 mark, and down 2.2 points in this quarter.

The major uplift came from vegetable oils; there were no reductions in any oils or fats. Botanical drugs, led by ergot and rhubarb, added a lift. So did spices and aromatic oils. Animal products other than oils were moved both ways, the milk products being upped.

Nonferrous metals were most potent in the pushdown. Lead and its carbonate, oxides, silicate, and sulphate, leaded zinc oxide, tin and its chlorides, oxide, and sulphate—all were reduced. So were lithium fluoride and hydroxide, also sodium stannate and tungstate.

Cellulose acetate and acetate-butyrate, agar, and shellac were reduced.

The tightness of chlorine is getting assistance from the starting of snowtime demand for calcium chloride. The alkali sideproduct is more than plentiful.

Business in the heavy materials—other than fertilizers—kept up the slight expansion that has marked the last quarter. It did not share the general shrinkage of the past four weeks. The call for nitrogenate fertilizers continues backward. The strikes in the potash-mining areas were making for jitter in plantfood circles, in part because small mixers were starting their seasonal operations. The prevailing overall view is that things will not change much between now and 1950.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 25, 1949	Nov. 18, 1949	Nov. 26, 1948
125.8	125.6	144.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	128.7	147.3	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	128.1	145.9	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.9	144.4	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	129.1	144.3	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	126.6	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	125.7	144.4	149.7	149.2	135.1

USP to Postpone Pesticides Action

Representatives of the chemical industry won a partial victory in their objections to the inclusion of DDT and compound solution of dimethyl phthalate in the forthcoming revised printing of the United States Pharmacopoeia at a meeting with the USP revision committee on November 22 at the Statler hotel, Washington.

It was learned following the closed session that the committee had agreed to hold up the date when the monographs for these products would become effective until one year after the effective date of the new pharmacopoecia. New monographs ordinarily become effective six months after publication of the book. In the case of the insect chemicals it would be about eighteen months.

Attending the meeting were representatives of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture, and the chemicals division of the Office of Domestic Commerce. It is understood that the government representatives attended the meeting only as observers and did not take any position one way or another on the question.

Physicians Behind Plan

The proposal for inclusion of DDT and dimethyl phthalate originated with a group of physicians, on the grounds that these products are of vital importance to national health because they prevent the spread of disease by insects. The monographs have been in preparation for nearly a year, but representatives of the industries effected report that they did not know of their existence until only a short time before the first hearing, on November 8 in Philadelphia.

At the latest meeting the industry witnesses elaborated on the testimony they gave at Philadelphia and stressed to the committee the advisability of giving careful consideration to the scope and effect of its actions. They raised the question of where the committee's authority would appear to end if it claimed the right to take products like insect repellants out of their native class and declare them to be drugs.

USP Not Limited to Drugs

One of the arguments that has been advanced in favor of including the products in the USP is that the USP is not necessarily limited to drugs, but also includes such things as sugar, salt and water. The industry representatives pointed out, however, that that is not a true analogy, because sugar, salt and water, in certain instances, do have a medicinal use, but in the case of insecticidal chemicals there function is one of insect control, not one of therapeutic value.

Another point raised was that the monograph drawn up for DDT does not apply to the product now being used in industry. This monograph relates to the aerosol grade of DDT, a product which has not been manufactured since shortly after the war, it was stated. It was argued that the the medical practitioners, as well as the consumers, are adequately protected now by assurances of efficiency and safety in the use of the product provided for in the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act.

Formaldehyde Freight Rate Relief Sought

A petition was filed last week with the Interstate Commerce Commission by D. Q. Marsh, agent for the railroads who are parties to his tariffs, ICC numbers 3708 and 3752, seeking fourth section relief on the movement of formaldehyde from Tallant, Okla., and Winnie and Bishop, Tex., to Ware Shoals, S. C. Mr. Marsh cited competition with other railroads and circuituous routes as grounds for the relief sought.

Oil Lease Hearings Off

Hearings scheduled to be held December 1 in Denver, Colo., by the Department of the Interior to consider means of expediting the issuance of non-competitive oil and gas leases have been postponed indefinitely, it was announced November 25. No reason was given for the postponement.

ECA Authorizations For October Listed

Procurement authorizations were issued during the month of October to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration for the purchase of $3,800,000 of fats and oils. Of this amount $2,800,000 was for soybean oil for Trizone Germany.

The month's authorizations raised the total of all authorizations for fats and oils purchases with ECA dollars since the start of the program to $282,700,000. In addition to soybean oil, authorizations also were for purchase of peanuts, $600,000; soybeans, $200,000; lard, $1,000,000. Authorizations for purchase of $900.000 of other fats and oils were rescinded during the month.

The October totals for other commodities, included the following.

Nitrogenous fertilizers, $200,000; other fertilizers, $400,000.

Chemicals not otherwise identified, $700,000; a reduction of $600,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.

Copper, $7,700.000; reductions of $100,000 for aluminum, $1,300,000 for zinc, $200,000 for lead, $100.000 for nickel, and $100.000 for other nonferrous metals and products.

Hides and skins, $500,000; naval stores, $200,000; metallic ores and concentrates, a reduction of $200,000.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period November 18 through November 21 were the following:—

To Austria—$10,000 for chemicals and a decrease of $471,000 for lard from the United States; $7,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—a decrease of $133,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Latin America.

To Denmark — $1,500,000 for soybeans from the United States and $1,461,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

To France—$14,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

To Iceland—$75,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Ireland—$353,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Korea—$520,000 for potash fertilizer

—Continued on page 55

Diallylcyanamide Offered In Trial Lot Quantities

The new products department of the American Cyanamid Company is offering trial lot quantities of diallylcyanamide. The new material is described as a liquid having a boiling point of 222 degrees C. and a freezing point below —70 degrees C. Less than 1 percent soluble in water at 28 degrees C., it is said to be miscible with most organic solvents and to act as a solvent for most natural and synthetic resins. In addition to diallylcyanamide, the dimethyl, diethyl and diisopropyl cyanamides are available in experimental quantities.

Alphamethylstyrene Offered Commercially by Dow Chem.

Dow Chemical Company, Mid'and, Mich., has recently commenced commercial production of alphamethylstyrene as a high purity, uniform quality monomer. A technical data bulletin, describing the availability and characteristics of the product; its physical properties; inhibitors, antioxidants and handling precautions; polymerization and copolymerization, and uses for alphamethylstyrene may be obtained from the company.

Tin Controls Eased

Tin allocation order M-43 was amended on November 25 to remove all restrictions on imports, distribution, and inventories of pig tin, it was announced by the Department of Commerce. The amended order, effective December 1, retains only reporting requirements.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Acetone dicarboxylic acid.
Acetyl ortho-cresotinic acid.
Acyldiazine.
Benzalin.
Copper amino sulphate.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, November 27, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The steel strike settlement halted any further steep decline in industrial activity which was approaching, had the tieup gone well through the month of November. The overall conditions reported by purchasing executives for the month show no material trend changes from October. Production was slightly down; order books were 5 percent better; commodity prices, steady with a tendency to advance; inventories and employment, lower.

The tone of the reports is distinctly optimistic as purchasing agents find inventories and commitments have generally been held in balance with any reduced production schedules during the strike period.

While it is realized that steel may not be available for several months to build satisfactory inventories, it is the consensus of opinion that critical shortages will be over in January, and production, at that time, will cover current needs. The ready availability of other materials makes it possible and advisable to keep those commitments in balance with steel deliveries.

At the present time there is no indication that general business will resume the upward swing recorded in August and September; it will probably recover in the next two months the ground lost in October and November.

Commodity Prices

The price structure developed more strength in November, with a tendency to increase; 20 percent of the survey committee report higher prices, the largest number since August. Much of this is traceable to copper, lumber, and textiles. Fabricated items continue strongly competitive.

Inventories

The inventory buildup reported in September and October was sharply reversed in November. Heavy consumption of steel stocks and cutbacks on deliveries of other materials to maintatin balanced inventories are shown by the November business survey reports. Of particular interest is the large number of companies reporting no major material adjustment problems, because of careful inventory control policies since the start of the business decline a year ago.

Buying Policy

Buying policy is very conservative, predominantly not over ninety days, with 82 percent reporting sixty days and under. With nearby deliveries available on most materials, except steel and aluminum, purchasing agents are holding forward commitments to producers' lead time and their own definite production schedules. This general policy, which has been in effect for several months, is reflected in the overall healthy inventory position reported by most companies.

Employment

Employment reduction continued through the first half of November. With the break in the steel strike, a slow build-back of labor forces is indicated which is expected to run well into December. Christmas goods manufacturers have increased running time. Labor turnover is down to a minimum and productivity is increasing.

Specific Commodity Changes

Strength in current markets offers evidence that many of the anticipated lower price adjustments may be deferred for some time.

Showing increases were:—Copper, brass and brass products, burlap, caustic soda, chlorine, animal fats, hides, lumber, coconut, Chinawood, and tung oils, textiles.

On the downside:—Antimony, electrical supplies, grains, fruits, kerosene, lead, menthol, linseed, cottonseed, edible oils, paint, petroleum, solvents, bar soaps, tin, zinc.

Canada

Canadian general business maintains a higher level than the United States, in November. Production increased over October. Back orders are up, though less than in the States. Commodity prices continued the uptrend but with a tendency to level off. Inventories are reduced, reversing the October trend, although running higher than in the United States. Employment is further off, reflecting seasonal declines. Buying policy is closing in, but still of longer range than in the United States.

Heads Nealco-Monsanto

John L. Gillis, recently appointed general manager of the Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac division, Everett, Mass., has been elected president of Nealco-Monsanto Company, industrial alcohol manufacturing firm jointly owned by Monsanto and Central Aguirre Sugar Company, Boston. Frederick S. Hatch, vice-president of Nealco-Monsanto, has been appointed general manager of the firm. William I. Warren has been reelected treasurer, and James E. Day named secretary.

Superphosphate Bids Asked

The Department of Agriculture has asked for bids for the purchase of 25.000 tons of superphosphate for distribution under the agricultural conservation program. Bids are invited on either 18, 19 or 20 percent superphosphate and will be opened December 8. The fertilizer is to meet requirements in the states of Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and Tennessee.

AIChE Plans Program For Pittsburgh Meeting

Atomic energy will come under the scrutiny of the nation's chemical engineers when the American Institute of Chemical Engineers holds its forty-second annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., from December 4 to 7. A special symposium of technical papers will cover the design of nuclear reactors and chemical problems associated with fissionable materials, as well as a discussion of the current status of the Atomic Energy Commission's reactor program.

Full sessions also are scheduled for technical papers on "Disposal of Industrial Wastes." "Phase Equilibria" and the "Industrial Training of Young Engineers." In addition to these specialized sessions, the program includes topics of general interest to the chemical engineering profession, such as new developments in the fields of distillation, absorption and heat transfer.

Outstanding members of the institute will be honored at an awards banquet on December 6. The Professional Progress Award will be presented for the second time, along with the William H. Walker Award and the Junior Award.

Another feature of interest scheduled for the meeting is the first Institute Lecture on the general subject of "Heat Transfer," to be given by William H. McAdams of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Linde Offers Three New Organosilicons

Linde Air Products Company, a unit of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, is currently offering three new industrial organosilicon compounds, vinyltrichlorosilane, diethyldichlorosilane and phenyltrichlorosilane. They are said to be soluble in most organic solvents, and are described as colorless, fuming liquids with molecular weights ranging from 157.10 to 211.54, and boiling points from 88 degrees C. to 201 degrees C.

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SOCMA Nominates Moody as President

The nominating committee of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has proposed the following slate for 1950 officers and board vacancies:—

President, Sidney C. Moody, American Cyanamid Company; first vice-president, Wyly M. Billing, Hercules Powder Company; second vice-president, Eric C. Kunz, Givaudan Corporation; treasurer, Clayton S. Shoemaker, Dow Chemical Company, and board of governors, Roger W. Hooker, Hooker Electrochemical Company, and Victor E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company.

The election will be held at the association's annual meeting, scheduled for December 7 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Int. Minerals Elects Margeson to Directorate

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has elected James P. Margeson, jr., a director, to fill the vacancy on the board created by the recent death of Francis M. Weld. Mr. Margeson, who has been associated with the company since 1940, has been executive vice-president since 1947.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Acrylic resins, Florence, Italy (EU-1).
Ammonium sulphate, approx. 20 percent N, Delhi, India (EU-7).
Chemicals, organic and inorganic, Milan, Italy (EU-8, manufacturers only).
Ethyl hexyl sebacate, Coudekerque-Branche, France (EU-5).
Ink for ball point pens, Turin, Italy (EU-4, manufacturers only).
Lead acetate and subacetate, Delhi, India (EU-6).
Medicinal specialties, Milano, Italy (EU-2, agency).
Penicillin, Turin, Italy (EU-3, agency).
Pharmaceutical products, Milan, Italy (EU-8, manufacturers only); Lima, Peru (EU-9, agency).
Reagent chemicals, Delhi, India (EU-6).
Sodium hydroxide, Delhi, India (EU-6).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Ceramic manufacturers—Austria.
Naval stores importers, dealers—Iran.
Textile industry—France.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The joint congressional committee on the economic report has found that there are more than 8,000,000 families and individuals in the United States who received less than $1,000 cash income in 1948. The estimate was compiled to provide a factual foundation for hearings on low-income groups to be held December 12 to 16.

Some low-income families live at levels below even the most conservative estimate of the minimum necessary for health and decency, the committee states. The unfilled wants of American families now living on inadequate incomes "constitutes a great underdeveloped economic frontier —a new and expandable market for the products of American industry."

At its coming hearings the committee will endeavor to find out the effect of the low production and the low purchasing power of these families on the economy as a whole; whether their low production and purchasing power hinder the stabilization of the economy at levels of maximum production and employment; and whether the prosperity and progress of all depend upon raising their level of living.

Government Curtailing Bidders

The General Services Administration, which has charge of the buying for government, with the exception of military items, has begun to tighten its mailing lists to eliminate bidders in all categories who are not responding to invitations to bid. The agency is trying to cut down on some of its clerical work and save money.

The procedure now being put into effect protects the bidder who does not wish to quote on a particular invitation, but who makes that fact known to the bureau. Here is an explanation of how the mailing lists are being worked over:—

A supplier receives an invitation to bid. Attached to it is a "no bid response card." If the supplier decides, for any reason, that he does not care to quote, he returns the no bid response card to the Federal Bureau of Supply, indicating on it whether he desires to be retained on that particular mailing list. If he neither bids nor returns the card, his name is forwarded to the purchasing officer involved, who then determines whether the bidder shall be retained on the lists or notified immediately in writing that his name is being removed.

Census of Manufactures

The 1947 census of manufactures is now completed. Nearly all of the statistical results are available, and only the final bound volumes and a few State pamphlets are still to come from the press.

The results of the census will be published in three volumes. Volume 1, the industry volume, includes eighty-two chapters for groups of related industries, showing for each industry summary general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufactures, inventories, capital expenditures), as well as statistics on the quantity and value of products shipped and important materials consumed. The chapters on chemicals and allied products run from MC28A through MC28H. Volume 2 is a State breakdown, and volume 3 is a summary of statistics for all industries.

The first of these volumes, organized by industry, will present basic data about the nation's 240,000 manufacturing establishments, classified into 453 industrial categories. For each industry the full detail of plant statistics is shown for the United States. The value and usual physical volume of factory shipments are given for some 6,000 individual items.

Deficiency Materials Stalemate

One of the important aims of the ECA program has been the encouragement of production of deficiency materials abroad, such as nickel, manganese, chrome, lead. It has been making some headway in encouraging foreign governments to use their own funds in this direction, but it has been anything but successful in interesting American firms in such projects.

Two major obstacles have been encountered—(1) lack of clearly defined markets, and (2) insofar as United States companies are concerned, burdensome taxation. On numerous occasions ECA has attempted to interest American mining companies in the development of foreign resources. In spite of broader guaranty arrangements and favorable terms for financial aid, these companies usually have indicated that they cannot assume the risks involved since combined foreign and United States taxes are excessive and no market is guaranteed for their increased output. Some ERP countries require 51 percent ownership by their nations. United States tax laws, however, require majority ownership by American citizens before credit can be obtained for foreign taxes paid.

The revised ECA act authorizes the administrator to enter into long-term contracts for deficiency materials for the account of the Federal Bureau of Supply. It is not expected, however, that this provision will be of practical value to ECA if the present buyers' market in most of the needed materials continues, as FBS will be able to commit all its funds on a short-term delivery basis. It is generally more advantageous in stockpiling operations to procure as much as possible as quickly as possible.

Mosquitoes Take to DDT

First it was flies that were found to be developing strains resistant to DDT; now a similar development is taking place with respect to mosquitoes, according to the Agricultural Research Administration.

Information received early this year dis-

—*Continued on page 59*

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.
American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 26-31.
American Association of Economic Entomologists, Tampa Terrace hotel, Tampa, Fla., December 13-16.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.
American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 28-30.
American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.
Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.
Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 2.
Compressed Gas Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-24.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.
Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.
Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 28-December 3.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.
Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.
International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, forum on devaluation, December 1.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.
Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.
National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Mayflower hotel, Washington, December 5-6.
National Association of Manufacturers, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7-9.
National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.
National Butane-Propane Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, September 18-20.
National Drug Trade Conference, Hay-Adams House, Washington, December 2.
Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.
National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York December 14.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, December 8.
Society of Plastics Engineers, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, January 11-13.
Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 8-10.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7.
Textile Research Institute, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 1-2.
Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.
United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

Iowa Medal Recipient

Robert S. Casey, chief chemist for the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company, Fort Madison, Iowa, has been awarded the 1949 Iowa Medal. Mr. Casey, whose work in the field of ink testing "has done much to remove the human factor and the guesswork from the classification of inks as to color and quality," according to the citation, will receive the award at a banquet in Iowa City on December 16.

Plastics Engineers Plan Conference Jan. 11-13

The Society of Plastics Engineers will hold its sixth annual national technical conference at the Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 11 to 13. Although the program has not been completed, the following speakers have agreed to discuss the topics indicated:—

Dr. Gilbert Thiessen, Koppers Company, "Raw Materials of the Plastics Industry"; A. J. Gaio, John Waldron Corporation, "Machinery for Plastics Coatings"; T. J. Kerr, Yardley Industries, Inc., "The Plastics Calendar and Its Auxiliary Equipment"; C. J. Snyder, Koppers Company, "Field Molding Problems and Their Solutions"; Merrill J. Ainsworth, "The Electrosol Process—a New Development in Elimination of Electrostatic Accumulations in Plastics;" Hans Buecken, National Rubber Machinery Corporation, "Controversial Points of Extrusion."

S. D. Hiltebrandt, General Industries Company, "New Developments in Thermosetting Molding"; Elmer E. Mills, Elmer E. Mills Corporation, "Constructive Improvements in Design of Injection Molding Equipment from the Users' Standpoint"; James E. Hendry, Jackson & Church Company, "New Developments in Injection Molding Machines—Eight Ounce Capacity or Larger"; L. F. Street, Welding Engineers, Inc., "Double Screw Mixer"; M. S. Greenhalgh, General Electric Company, "Extrusion Equipment—Views of the Plastics Processors Regarding the Design of Presently Used Machines"; E. Green, Hartig Engine & Machine Company, "New Improvements in Plastic Extrusion Equipment," and Stanley Cash, Continental Can Company, "Continuous Laminating."

Reichhold Forms Canadian Company, Buys Toronto Plant

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, has formed a Canadian affiliate, Reichhold Chemicals (Canada) Limited, in Toronto. The new company has purchased the unfinished resin manufacturing plant of Canadian Alkyd Industries Limited at Weston, a suburb of Toronto, from stockholders of American Alkyd Industries, Carlstadt, N. J.

The plant will be equipped with all facilities necessary for the manufacture of a complete line of synthetic resins, and is expected to be in operation about January 1. Sales service laboratories will be installed and the selling organization expanded.

Directors of the Canadian company are Henry H. Reichhold, founder, owner and chairman of the board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.; C. J. O'Connor; Albert G. Goetz; T. K. Haven; S. H. Baum, and Fred Grosius. Manager is R. G. Mactaggart, who has represented the American company in Toronto for eight years. Sales service will be handled by Donald McNab, and Cy Barlow will supervise plant production.

Comm'l. Solvents Plans Antibiotics Output Increase

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, is constructing a new plant for the production of antibiotics at Terre Haute, Ind. The new facilities, expected to cost approximately $670,000, will consist of a fermentation and filtration unit, with all necessary equipment for large scale antibiotic production, and will be located near the company's present penicillin plant. It will provide for an increase in output of bacitracin and will contain facilities for the production of other antibiotic fermentations.

Olin Purchases Plant For Cellophane Output

Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., has purchased the Ecusta Paper Corporation, Pisgah Forest, N. C., and is planning to locate its initial facilities for the production of cellophane at that plant. John M. Olin, president of the company, estimated that acquisition of the plant would shorten by at least four to six months the time required for it to begin manufacturing cellophane.

Bush on Merck Board

Dr. Vannevar Bush, wartime chief of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, has been elected a director of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J. He is also president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., and a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

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Pesticides Minimum Labeling Requirements Listed

The Department of Agriculture on November 18 issued an interpretive statement under the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act (OPD, Nov. 21), in which it set forth the minimum warning or caution statements which will be required on the label of products containing a list of seventy-one active ingredients.

The exact wording used by USDA is not obligatory, although the substance of all such statements will be required, unless, under special conditions of handling or use, it is unnecessary.

Where the notation ("H.P.") appears following a precautionary statement, it indicates that the warning will be required only on packages commonly stored or used in the household where there is greater danger of accidents involving children or pets. The notation "X Poison" always refers to the skull and crossbones and the word poison in red. The fire hazard caution prescribed in each case is based on the flash point of the chemical named.

The minimum labeling needed to bring the specified formulations into compliance with the warning, caution and antidote requirements of the act is as follows:—

(1) Acetone—50 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid prolongd breathing of vapor. Do not leave on skin.

Fire Hazard: Danger—Extremely flammable! Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

(2) Acrylonitrile.

X Poison

Antidote: Carry victim to fresh air. Have him lie down. Remove contaminated clothing, but keep victim warm. Start treatment immediately. Call a physician immediately!

If acrylonitrile is inhaled, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds; repeat five times at about fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

If acrylonitrile is swallowed, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lighly under nose for fifteen seconds. If victim is conscious, or when consciousness returns, give one tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water, and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat amyl nitrite five times at about fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

Never Give Anything by Mouth to an Unconscious Person!

Warning: Liberates Poison Gas! Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Fire Hazard: Danger! Keep away from heat or open flame.

(3) Alphanaphthylthiourea (ANTU)—30 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: Keep dogs, cats, hogs and chickens away from baited areas.

Below 30 *percent.*

Warning: Keep away from children and domestic animals. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

(4) Antimony potassium tartrate (tartar emetic)—10 percent and above.

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not breathe dust. Do not leave in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Below 10 *percent.*

Caution: Keep away from children and domestic animals. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

(5) Arsenic compounds.

Inorganic insoluble including calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, magnesium arsenate, paris green. Inorganic soluble including arsenous oxide, sodium arsenate, sodium arsenite.

Inorganic insoluble 50 percent and above. Inorganic soluble 5 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Then give two tablespoonfuls of epsom salt or milk of magnesia in water, and plenty of milk and water. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: Do not leave in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Do not breathe dust or spray mist.

Inorganic insoluble 10 *percent to* 50 *percent. Inorganic soluble* 1 *percent to* 5 *percent.*

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Inorganic insoluble below 10 *percent. Inorganic soluble below* 1 *percent.*

Caution: Avoid prolonged breathing of dust or spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Formulation for weed killing.

Add special warning "Keep livestock off treated areas."

(6) Azobenzene.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed or Inhaled! Avoid prolonged breathing of fumes or dust. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(7) Barium carbonate—10 percent and above.

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not contaminate feed or foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Below 10 *percent.*

Caution: Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(8) Benzene—15 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Do not leave in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly.

Fire hazard: Danger—Extremely Flammable. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

(9) Benzene hexachloride (hexachlorocyclohexene, "666", gamexane)—

BHC and dry formulations 25 *percent and above.*

Warning: Harmful Vapor and Dust! May Be Absorbed Through Skin! May Produce Irritation of Skin and Eyes! Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor, dust or spray mist. Do not leave in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

BHC and dry formulations below 25 *percent.*

Caution: Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor, dust or spray mist. Do not leave in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Solutions and emulsions of BHC.

Since various solvents which differ in toxic properties may be used, labels should bear the precautionary statements covering the combined hazards of BHC and the solvent.

Gamma isomer (99 *percent and above*) *and formulations containing only gamma isomer.*

Use the appropriate statements as indicated in other subdivisions of this subparagraph, except the caution of "May produce irritation of skin and eyes" will not be required.

(10) Borax and boric acid—20 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(11) Cadmium formulations, each to be considered on own merits—If found "highly toxic" under the act.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Then give two tablespoonfuls of epsom salts or milk of magnesia in water and plenty of milk or water. Have victim lie down and keep warm. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly.

If formulation is not "highly toxic" under the act.

Appropriate warnings must be used.

(12) Calcium cyanamide—25 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed! Irritating dust.

(13) Carbon disulphide—90 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: If inhaled. Get victim into fresh air immediately and give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call A Physician Immediately!

If swallowed. Give one-half cupful of medicinal grade mineral oil. Give large quantities of warm water. Give hot tea or coffee. Call A Physician Immediately!

Warning: Do Not Breathe Vapor! Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Fire Hazard: Danger—Extremely Flammable! Keep away from fire, sparks or heated surfaces. Store in a cool place. Keep container closed.

10 *Percent to* 90 *percent.*

Warning: May Be Fatal If Inhaled Or Swallowed! Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not leave in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Fire Hazard: Danger—Extremely Flammable! Keep away from fire, sparks or heated surfaces. Store in a cool place. Keep container closed.

Below 10 *percent.*

Caution: Harmful if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin.

Fire Hazard: Danger—Extremely Flammable! Keep away from fire, sparks or heated surfaces. Store in a cool place. Keep container closed.

(14) Carbon tetrachloride—10 percent and above.

Warning: Harmful Vapor! Harmful if swallowed. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Avoid prolonged contact with skin.

(15) Chlordane.

Treat as DDT.

(16) Chloroform—10 percent and above.

Warning: Harmful Vapor! Harmful if swallowed. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

(17) Chloropicrin—any effective concentration.

X Poison

Antidote: If inhaled, get victim into fresh air. Have him lie down and keep warm and quiet. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Irrigate eyes with water to relieve irritation. Call a Physician Immediately.

Warning: Dangerous Vapor! Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly. Remove and wash clothing before reuse.

(18) Coaltar creosote — containing less than 5 percent phenols.

Caution: May cause skin irritation. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor.

(19) Coaltar disinfectants.

Treat on the basis of percentage of phenols.

(20) Copper compounds—10 percent and above (based on the percentage of elemental copper present).

Caution: Harmful if swallowed!

(21) Cresol, and higher homologs.

Treat as phenol except that where there is adequate evidence of presence of alkyl substitutions greater than one methyl group, lower requirements may be permitted by the Chief of the Insecticide Division, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the basis of evidence submitted to him as to reduced toxicity.

(22) Cyanide—Calcium cyanide, 5 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Carry victim to fresh air. Have him lie down. Remove contaminated clothing but keep victim warm. Start treatment immediately. Call A Physician Immediately!

If cyanide is inhaled, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds. Repeat five times at about fifteen-second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

If cyanide is swallowed, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds. If victim is conscious or when consciousness returns, give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat inhalation of amyl nitrite five times at fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

Never Give Anything By Mouth To An Unconscious Person!

Warning: Liberates Poison Gas! Do not breathe vapor, fumes or dust. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Note: Directions for indoor use should include appropriate mask protection.

Inorganic cyanides (except Ca (CN)₂, and liquid HCN) 5 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Carry victim to fresh air. Have him lie down. Remove contaminated clothing but keep victim warm. Start treatment immediately. Call a Physician Immediately!

If cyanide is inhaled, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds. Repeat five times at about fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

If cyanide is swallowed, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds. If victim is conscious or when consciousness returns, give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat inhalation of amyl nitrite five times at fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

Never Give Anything by Mouth to an Unconscious Person.

Warning: Contact With Acid Liberates Poison Gas! Do not breathe vapor, fumes or dust. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs.

Note: Directions for indoor use should include appropriate mask protection.

Inorganic cyanides below 5 *percent.*

Warning: Contact With Acid Liberates Poison Gas! May be fatal if inhaled or swallowed! Do not breathe vapor, fumes or dust. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Liquid HCN (hydrocyanic acid).

X Poison

Antidote: Carry victim to fresh air. Have him lie down. Remove contaminated clothing but keep victim warm. Start treatment immediately. Call a Physician Immediately.

If cyanide is inhaled, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds. Repeat five times at about fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

If cyanide is swallowed, break an amyl nitrite pearl in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for fifteen seconds. If victim is conscious or when consciousness returns, give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat inhalation of amyl nitrite five times at fifteen second intervals. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

Never Give Anything by Mouth to an Unconscious Person.

Warning: Poison Gas! Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Do not use in presence of open flame.

Fire Hazard: Danger! Keep away from heat or open flame.

Note: Directions for use should include appropriate gas mask protection.

(23) Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD-TDE-Rothane D3).

Treat as DDT.

(24) Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane—for straight DDT.

Caution: DDT is toxic and when in solution can be absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhaling dusts and mist from spray. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

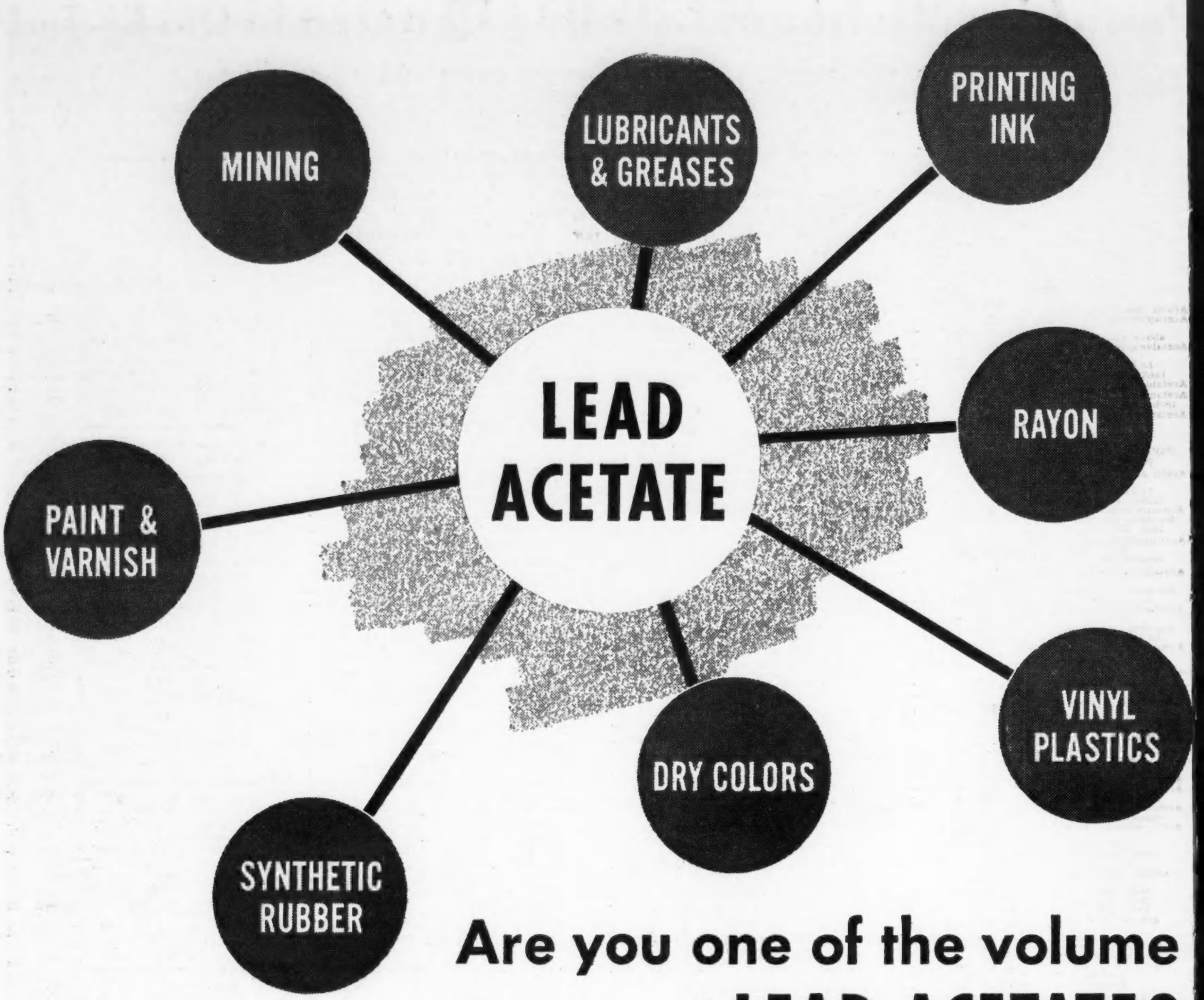
Petroleum oil solutions containing not more than 25 *percent DDT.*

Caution: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin can cause toxic symptoms. Avoid excessive inhalation or skin contact. In case of spillage on skin, wash with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Harmful if swallowed. (H. P.) Keep out of the reach of children. (H. P.)

For petroleum oil solutions containing more than 25 *percent DDT.*

Caution: Contact with skin can cause toxic symptoms. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. In case of spillage on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not use on household pets or

- Continued on page 42



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J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant,* Phillipsburg, N. J., *Branch Offices:* New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Boston, Chicago

Baker's Chemicals
C. P. ANALYZED · FINE · INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 25, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works	lb.	.40	—
above 92.5 C, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½-.12½	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - .13	
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-.10½	
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms	lb.	.65 - .75	
tech., fib, dms	lb.	.38 - .43	
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald	lb.	.22 - .23½	
l.c.l., ton lots	lb.	.23 - .24½	
smaller lots	lb.	.26 - .27½	
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	—
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.11½-	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.67½	—
fib, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.66½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.67½-	—
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib, dms., works, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	1.75	—
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.15	—
fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.15	—
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.90	—
fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
l.c.l	lb.	.72	.78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	.10
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
Methyl (see "M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.10	1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb.	1.30	1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.73	—
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, d m s., 500 lbs or more, works.	lb.	1.63	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	1.90	—
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.50	.60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms	lb.	.43	.45
smaller pkgs	lb.	.48	.54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms	lb.	.36	.38
smaller pkgs	lb.	.41	.47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1145-	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	.06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls	100 lbs.	4.00	—
56%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.00	—
70%, bbls	100 lbs.	8.40	—
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	9.40	—
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	13.00	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	18.00	-22.00
USP, cbys., works	100 lbs.	13.50	-17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	9.50
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50	-10.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	7.50	—

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).			
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots	lb.	.53	—
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls same basis.	lb.	.48	—

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms	lb.	.49	—
smaller lots, dms	lb.	.49½-	.54½
Adipic, fib, dms., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb.	2.10	—
tech., bbls.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs	lb.	.40	.42
Ascorbic, USP dms., 500-kilo lots.	kilo.	24.50	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41	—
500 grams	kilo.	27.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.15	2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.25	—
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	160.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	165.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	135.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	180.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	185.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	111.75	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.25	—
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	135.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	140.00	—
bbls, c.l., works	ton.	110.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	155.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	160.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	86.75	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	95.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.	ton.	140.00	—
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis	ton.	145.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	115.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	160.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	165.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	91.75	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Broener's, bbls	lb.	1.34	—
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.33	—
Cacodylic, bots.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms	lb.	5.00	- 5.65
synth., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Capric, tech., dms	lb.	.50	.50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms	lb.	.50	.50½
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.21	.22
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	.27
USP, 5 lb. bots.	lb.	.82	—
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.27	—
smaller lots	lb.	.27½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.28½-	—
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher			
USP, cryst., dms., c.l.	lb.	.27½-	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28½	—
kgs.	lb.	.29½-	—
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	.25½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.26½-	—
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.			
Cleve's, mixed, bbls	lb.	.65	.66
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.23¼-	.24¼
double dist., dms	lb.	.25¼-	.26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.10¼-	.11¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.10¼-	.11¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.91	—
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis	gal.	.94	—
ret. dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.91	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.80	—
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.93	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.96	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 179°C. to 198°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.85½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.87½-	.89½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.75	—
195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.70½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72½-	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	—
200° to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.60	—
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.65½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67½-	.69½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	—
220° to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.55	.56
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.60½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62½-	.64½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
245° to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	—
295° to 325° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.40	—
Crotonic, fib dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls	lb.	.90	- 1.25
Desoxycholic	lb.	17.00	-22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Diglycolic, bgs., works	lb.	.22	—
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½-	—
F, bbls., works	lb.	1.87	- 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more	gram.	2.00	—
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .13½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.31
Gallic, NF V. bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.63	1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.46	1.48
Gamma, bbls	lb.	1.20	—
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots	lb.	.23	- .31
dms	lb.	.14	- —
kgs.	lb.	.16	—
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works	lb.	2.30	2.40
25 lb. lots	lb.	2.45	—
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works	lb.	2.15	- 2.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb.	.73½-	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb.	2.69	—
57%, cbys	lb.	2.63	2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.38	—
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.34	.36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb	.35	.37
Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	1.00	—
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb bots	lb.	.35	—
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works	lb.	.08½-	.09
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.143	- .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila	lb.	.084	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb.	.085	—
Hypophosphorus, USP, dms	lb.	.75	- .77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.50	- 2.85
L, bbls., works	lb.	.95	—
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.16	- .18
smaller lots	lb.	.17	- .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more.	lb.	.285	- .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.19¾-	—
10 or less	lb.	.20¾-	—
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.3485-	.3548
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85	—
NF, 85%, cbys	lb.	.69	- .72
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.87	—
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms	lb.	.28	- .28¼
60%, dms.	lb.	.25	- .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms	lb.	.2150-	.2310
water-white, dms	lb.	.2450-	.2510
Maleic, powd., dms	lb.	.30	- .31
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, dms.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	- 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085-	.009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works	lb.	.92	- .95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms	lb.	.22½-	.23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls	lb.	.18	- .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.05	- 2.75
tanks, E. works	ton.	18.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	20.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	25.00	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.45	Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)			
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).			
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,6-amino (see Acid, H).			
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).			
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)			
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).			
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)			
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).			
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).			
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).			
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).			
Neville and Winther's, dms	lb.	.88	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works	kilo.	8.00	- 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.40	- 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.90	- 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.50
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.40	- 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.00
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.90	- 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- .18

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).			
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.64	—
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15¼-	.15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., lots or more, works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
smaller lots, works	100 lbs.	3.85	- 4.00
technical, dms	lb.	1.84	—
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	9.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	9.05	-10.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).			
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.87	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	- .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works	lb.	.56	- .62
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	.61	- .66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.51	- 1.75
Phenylcinchonimic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
				resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure			s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid		
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dist.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse	warehouse
dextro.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms, incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .26 - .31
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .14¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .17

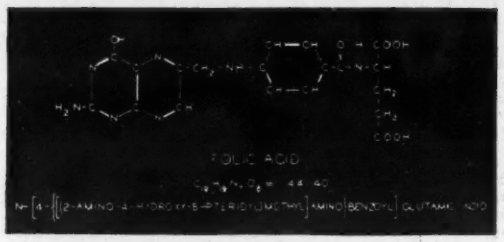
Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66 Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
96%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
6 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .65 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
Imported, kgs lb. .33 - .35

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., chys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb. bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.05
futures, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.10
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .93 - .98
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. 60 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, fil., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50¼
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49¼
tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51¼
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.53 -17.58
tanks, same basis gal.17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.48 -18.53
tanks, same basis gal.18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. 41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. 06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Allyl bromide, cyd., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .88 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-96%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —

IMPORTANT MEMBER OF B COMPLEX • FOLIC ACID

(pteroylglutamic ac...)



FOLIC ACID, an important member of the Vitamin B Complex, is being used increasingly in multi- and B complex vitamins. Folic Acid has wide application in anemia therapy and has been demonstrated to produce dramatic results in a number of macrocytic anemias, including sprue, gestational macrocytic anemia, macrocytic anemia of gastrointestinal origin, and the macrocytic anemias associated with pellagra and similar deficiency states. Folic Acid is effective either by oral or parenteral administration and is especially recommended for those patients exhibiting sensitivity to liver extract. Because anemias are generally considered dietary deficiencies, it is natural to combine folic acid with other members of the B complex in vitamin preparations.

Calco

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

- Sulfadiazine U.S.P. (powder and micro crystal ... the Sulfa drug of choice)
- Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
- Sulfamerazine U.S.P. (powder and micro crystal)
- Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
- Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal and micro crystal)
- Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal and micro crystal)
- Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
- Sulfapyridine N.F.
- Sodium Sulfapyridine
- Sulfabenzamide
- Sodium Sulfabenzamide
- Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
- Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
- Choline Chloride
- Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
- Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)
- Folic Acid
- Neocinchophen U.S.P.
- Mandelic Acid N.F.
- Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
- Menadione U.S.P.
- Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
- Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
- Nicotinamide U.S.P.
- Nicotinamide HCl.
- Para Aminosalicylic Acid
- Pyridoxine HCl.
- Saligenin
- Propylthiouracil
- Phenothiazine N.F. (Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
- Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

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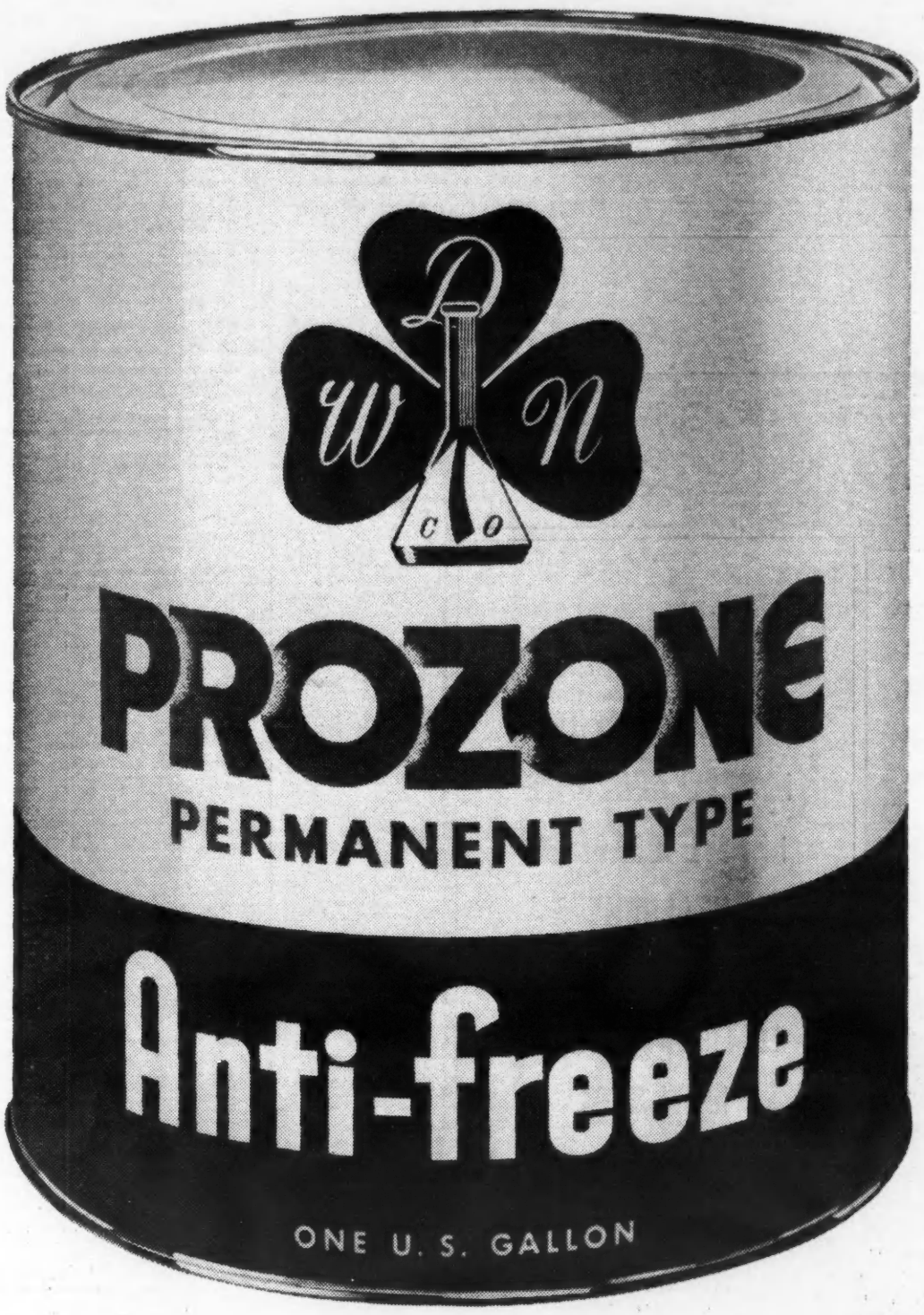
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

EXCESS INVENTORY



LESS CORROSIVE

PROZONE is substantially 95% Propylene Glycol with proper amount of rust inhibitor and anti-foaming agent in solution. It is not a mixture of Glycols such as used by other manufacturers of permanent type anti-freezes.

DOES NOT FREEZE

Straight Ethylene Glycol freezes at 7°F. and will not pour from the can if left out in severe weather. PROZONE pours freely under all conditions.

TESTED AND APPROVED

Leading commercial laboratories have tested PROZONE and have found it superior to other permanent type anti-freezes on the market. PROZONE has been approved by those States where permits are required.

CERTIFIED AND INSURED

PROZONE has been certified and protected with product liability insurance. Propylene Glycol is the only Glycol which may be taken internally. Be kind to your car—use PROZONE!

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
pow'd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. 76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined), crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 600 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, cans., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, fins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .97 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .59 - .69
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 - .32
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18¼
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½ - .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.63.00 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -50.00
converters', bulk, works ton.45.00 -50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-43% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb.36.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb.34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, bots lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .16 - .16¼
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14¾ - .15
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 -2.35
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .32 - .33
Seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .32 - —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —

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Prime producers of

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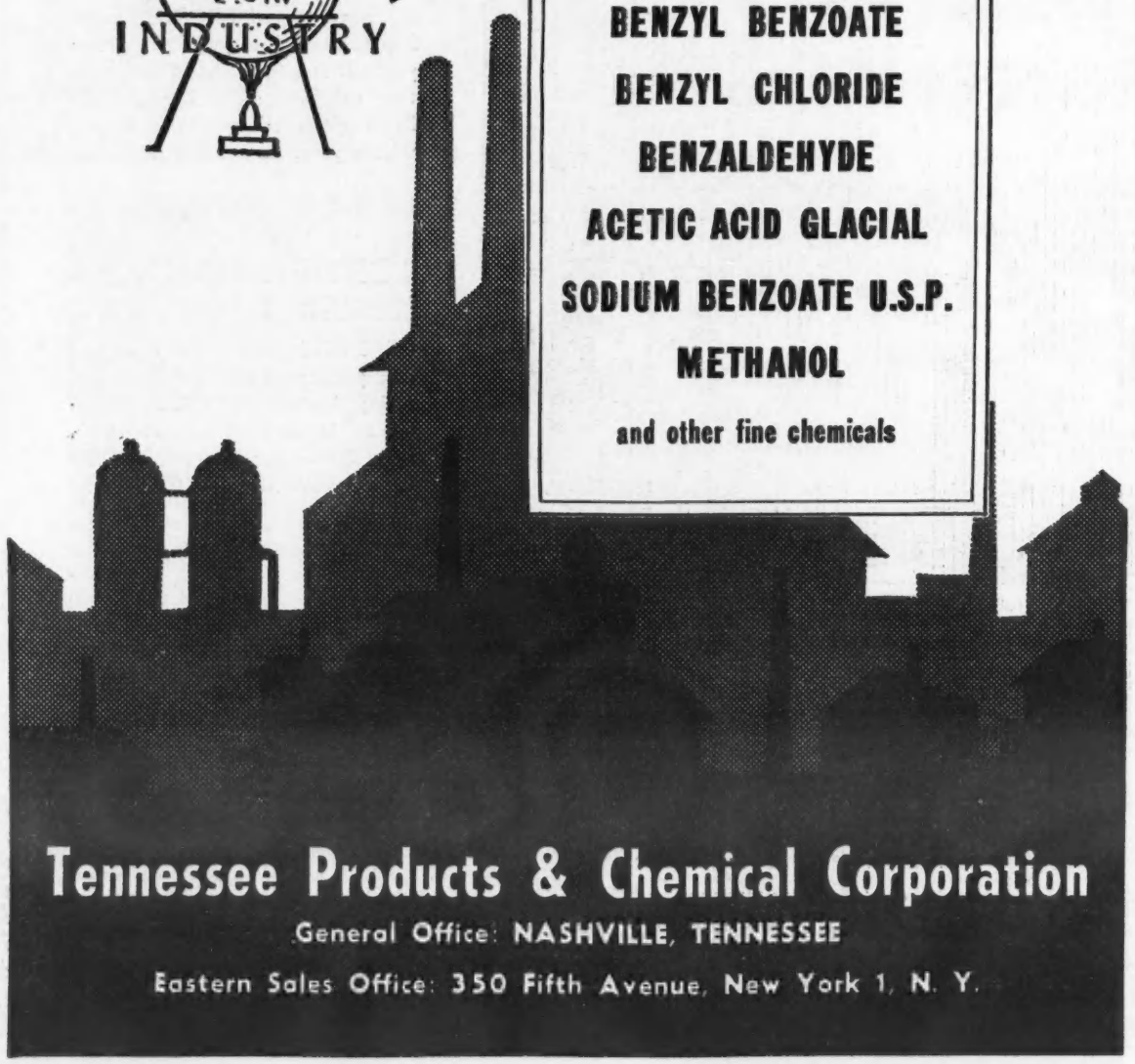
BENZYL BENZOATE
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
SODIUM BENZOATE U.S.P.
METHANOL

and other fine chemicals



Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd.	lb.	.20	.23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms.	lb.	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots.	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.22	25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo		140 00	150 00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18 00	18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls.	lb.	.45	.75
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.	lb.	13	16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	940.00	960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	485.00	492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	400.00	—
Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines,	ton.	313.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	267.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	249.50	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	231.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.50	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	88.00	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	88.00	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	84.00	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	78.50	79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	58.00	59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines	ton.	52.00	52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	49.00	49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	41.50	42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	35.00	35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	29.50	30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	23.00	23.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	19.00	27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾	.13
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	—
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	13.50	14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots.	oz.	9.00	9.35

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.40	—
10,000 units	vial.	.78	—
50,000 units	vial.	2.86	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb	1.40	1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.60	.65
tree bark, bgs.	lb.	.53	.55
Barbital, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	.18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	.36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.21	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.75	1.10
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	—
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.45	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.19	.25
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¼	—
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
Benzidine base, bbls.	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, ens	lb.	3.25	3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward Air., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.21	—
	gal.	.20	—

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq	lb.	.20½	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.89	1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.20	20½
high grade, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	3.00	4.00
Formate, ens	lb.	1.60	3.50
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.34	2.20
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.55	2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb	8.90	9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, ens	lb.	45.75	48.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	45.75	48.00
Sulphate, ens.	lb.	45.75	48.00
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.21	23½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.75	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.80	—
Betaphenylethylamine, ums., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—

Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	—
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.18	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms	lb	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Subgallate, NF fib dms	lb.	2.75	—
Subiodide, fib dms.	lb	4.90	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.30	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
ex., l.c.l. shipt point	lb.	.17	.19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	.22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0650	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0690	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.117	.1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb	.09½	—

Black, carbon, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.05	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb	.09	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb	.1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	.13
bark of root, bls	lb	.30	.32
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.70	.80
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	108.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113 00	—
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—

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HYSTRENE T-70 (70% Stearic Acid)

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3. Iodine value below 0.5%
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Blood, Dried—Calcium Chloride

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 8.00 · —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 8.00 · —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .17¼
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22
Bloodroot, bls lb. 43 · .45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 · —
Toner, obts., utno flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 · —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 · .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. 45 · —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 · —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 · 3.85
80%, bbls., same nasis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 · —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. 45 · —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 · —
tungstic lb. 4.00 · —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 · —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .50 · —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 · —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 · —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 · .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb .14 —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls. lb 45 .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate)
Boldo leaves, bls lb. 09 · .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50 00 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 · —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 · —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 · —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 · —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.65.00 · —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 · —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls lb 14 16
Borage flowers, bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.25 · —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.25 · —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 · —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.111.00 · —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.131.00 · —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57 25 · —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 80.00 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.85.00 · —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.105.00 · —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 · —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 · —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.90.00 · —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 · —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.110.00 · —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 · —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb 15 21
l.c.l., same basis lb 16 · 23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 · —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 21 —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb 23 · —
single pkgs., same basis lb 28 · —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb 19 · —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 · 1.70
cbys. lb. 1 42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. 12 —
powdered lb. 13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works lb 04 15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb 04 .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ .13¾

Brown, umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 · .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. 06 .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .45 · —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 · —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 · .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .75 · .80
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 · .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 · .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 · .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 · .26
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 · —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .19 · .25
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., ill., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .13 · —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. 14 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl acetate, synthetic, secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 · —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16 · —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 · —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 · —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 · —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 · —
cns., works lb. .63 · .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 · —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 · —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 · 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 · —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

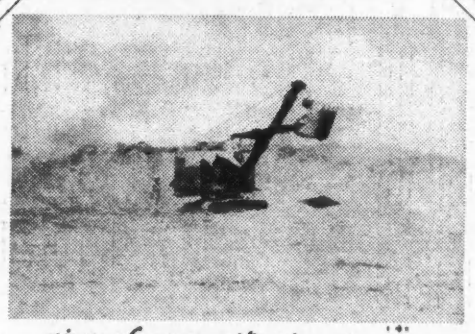
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 · 2.69
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 · —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 · —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 · —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 · —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 · —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 · —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 · —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 · —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 · .66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 · .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27 · .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 · .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 · —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 · —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 · —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 · —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 · —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 · —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 · 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 · .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.121.00 · —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 47.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars. ton. 9 00 —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29.00 · —

Life ...on the

QUALITY CONTROL of many of Cyanamid's products begins at the source of the raw material—in this case, bauxite, mined at Cyanamid's recently developed Berbice properties in British Guiana. Development of Berbice involved actual clearing of jungle tracts and building of all units necessary to operate the mine and house its 200-odd employees. This operation provides an important new source of bauxite for Cyanamid's Sulfate of Alumina, an important chemical in paper-making, waterworks and sewage treatment, leather tanning, dyeing, ink-making and soap manufacturing.

clearing the land for the Berbice mine



view of open-pit mine showing power shovel in operation

the processing plant (washer) located at Berbice

loading the barges with bauxite for transport downriver

view of administration building located at the mine

Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis, ton 20.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 30.00 -50.00
USP, gran, bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .38 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6b. dms. lb. 1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms. works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb. .07 .09
Pantothenate dextro jars gram .07½
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works, ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 —

Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb. 1.82 1.83
fine powd., dms lb. 1.97 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 - 3.20
natural lbs. No prices.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.30
powd., bxs. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 6.00

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.02 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Dutch, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0445 —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
W of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, extra fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.45 - 3.50
bold, cs., afloat lb. 3.40 - 3.45
medium, cs. lb. 3.38 - 3.40
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.25 - 2.30

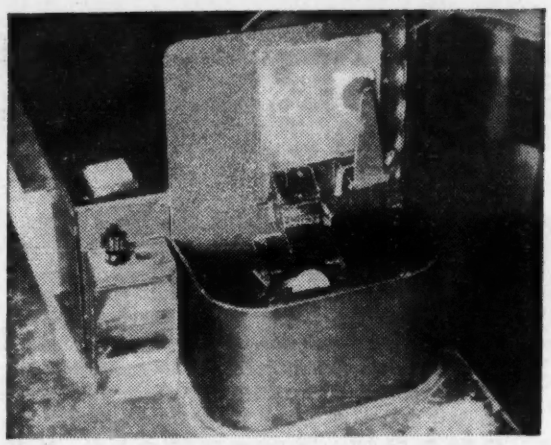
Calcium Chloride, Solid—Charcoal, Willow

Cardamom fruit, decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Indian, cs., futures lb. 2.70 - 2.75
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .23½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .24
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .28 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .19¼- .19½
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls. lb. .26 - .27
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .12½- .13
broken, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .16½- .17
broken, bls. lb. .15½- .16
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .16½- .17
broken, bls. lb. .15½- .16
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .27 - .30
medium, bls lb. .36 - .37
thin, bls lb. .42 - .43
Buds, China, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 106.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 12.00 -45.00
synthetic, cns lb. 24.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
futures, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular blacs, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .68
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium nydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02½- .03½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bxs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton. 46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton. 41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 35.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 23.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 -50.00
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .96 - .97

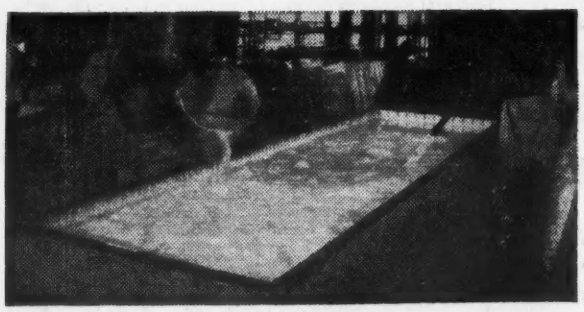
Chemical Newsfront

Courtesy Modern Packaging

WET-STRENGTH PAPER BANDS for celery retain their color and remain sealed throughout a cold-bath sterilizing process where they are drenched with thousands of gallons of ice-water. Cyanamid's PAREZ® RESIN 607 is the outstanding agent for imparting wet-strength to many types of paper for use in hundreds of different products.



THE "COMPENSATED OPAL." In color comparisons made with a spectrophotometer, white opal glass is sometimes used as a secondary standard of whiteness in place of the more fragile and easily contaminated sample of magnesium oxide which is accepted as the "standard." However, the use of opal glass requires certain calculations to compensate for the differences in whiteness. In Cyanamid's laboratories, it was found that by combining opal glass with a compensating clear glass, a correction to the desired whiteness was achieved, thus eliminating the time consuming calculations. Photo above shows this "compensated" opal in place in a standard spectrophotometer.



NEW RUBBER PLASTICIZER, Cyanamid's PEPTON® 22 is unique in that it can be added to the latex at the plantation, as in the above scene in Malaya, thus saving an extra step in adding the PEPTON 22 plasticizer to the rubber on the mill. PEPTON 22 cuts breakdown time at least 50% and considerably improves the processing qualities of rubber. Full details are available on request.

American Cyanamid Company
Industrial Chemicals Division
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Please send literature or further data on the products checked:

☐ PEPTON 22 Plasticizer
☐ PAREZ Resin 607 for wet-strength paper
☐ Catalog: "Products and Services of American Cyanamid Co. for Industry and Agriculture—Second Edition"

Name .....
Company .....
Address .....

O. P. D. 11-49

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Chestnut Extract—Cumene

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0375-	.0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2170-	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50-	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l. works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs. c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	19.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock,	net ton.	35.00	-45.00
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	45.00	-60.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrate, USP, jars	lb.	1.05	- 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	.52	- 2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	.97	- 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	.13¼
Rubber, standard, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.40	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.91	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.93	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.18	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½-	—
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls.	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	- 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .45
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.55	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	3.70	4.05
Standard, dms., works	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.83	- .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.22	- .23
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.60	- 4.85
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	2.95	- 4.75
Civet, bots.	oz.	4.00	- 5.00
artificial, bots.	lb.	15.00	—
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.19	- .19½
futures, bls.	lb.	No offering	
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.19½-	.20
futures	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb.	.55	- .65
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65	- 75
low and medium vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.13½-	—
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.14½-	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.93½-	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.65	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.65	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.91¼-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	.91¼-	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.13	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.13	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.57	—
solid, 8½%, Co, dms	lb.	.66½-	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.62½-	—
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse	lb.	1.80	—
under 100 lbs., ex-whse	lb.	1.82	- 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.37¼-	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls.	lb.	.78¾-	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.38	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34%, Co, kgs.	lb.	1.31¼-	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms	lb.	.22¾-	—
Sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.68¼-	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.05	—
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.69	- .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.54	- .54½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Blue, root, bls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	86.00	-96.00
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.60	- .70
Seed, bgs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.24	- .29
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.25½-	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.58	- .60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	- .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.1860-	.1960
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots.	lb.	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46½-	—
Gluconate, dms., cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.	lb.	.24¾-	.25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¼-	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.27	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.	lb.	.39	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.25⅞-	.28⅞
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.26⅞-	.30⅞
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¼-	.27¼
Quinolate	lb.	3.50	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	- 7.25
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works.	lb.	.12¾-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	11.90	-13.00
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1815-	.2245
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050-	.2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.10	- .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	195.00	—
Pacific ports	ton.	190.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.49	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.55	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.87	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.02	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.15	- .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills	ton.	62.00	-64.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb.	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.80	- 2.90
powd., cans	lb.	3.00	- 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80	Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.29½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.30	- .31
Imported, kgs.	lb.	.24	- .26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald	gal.	.14	- .18
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.20	—
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys.	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys.	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms.	gal.	.31	- .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.35	- 2.40
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C. non-non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.1255-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1285-	—
ret.-dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1225-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1255-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1125-	—
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1280-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1310-	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1280-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1150-	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.30	—
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.35	- .45
powd., cs.	lb.	.45	- .55
Culvers root, bbls.	lb.	.50	.60
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	- .56

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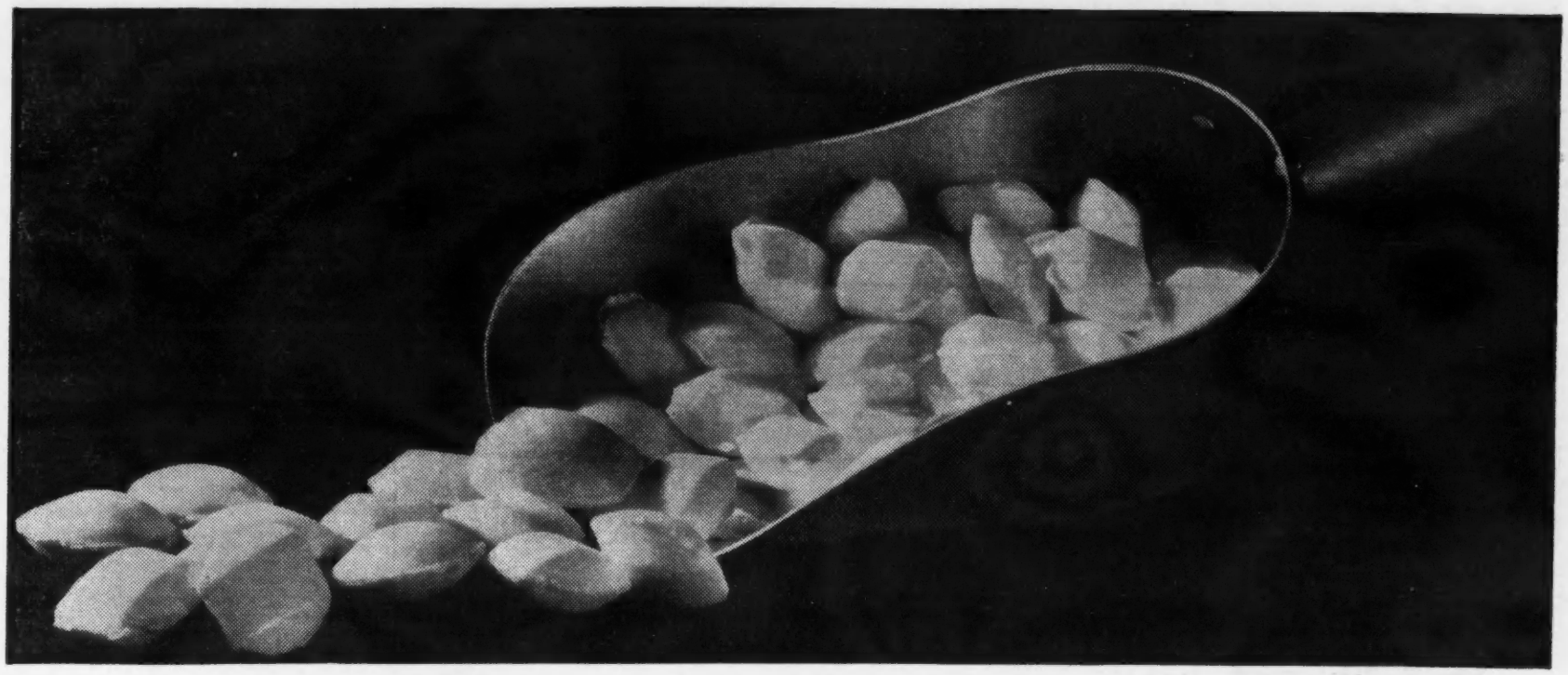

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Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Persian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .09½ - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb .27 - .31
tanks, works lb .25 - 29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal lots gal .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .55
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .61
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 .45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works ton.45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.64 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Corn dextrin in bgs., 17c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .11¼ - .11¾
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. 16 - .16½
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots lb 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49½ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, ims., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ - .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65 —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo.260.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.15.00 -18.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 - -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .70 - .85
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram.15.00 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .34 .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 .28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .13¼ - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnapnthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¼ —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. dms. lb. .43 .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
tanks, works lb .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb .95 - —

A page from the Stauffer Catalog

NUMBER TWELVE IN A SERIES

N. S. C. DETERGENTS

Other Names . . . . . NSC 100 Flake Detergent; NSC 85 Flake Alkali.

Properties . . . . . Green, or white flake forms of caustic soda containing phosphate of soda and minor percentages of other sodium compounds. The additives provide a definite water softening effect by precipitating any lime or magnesium salts present in the wash water, and thereby allowing the caustic to function almost exclusively as an alkali.

Grades . . . . . NSC 100 DETERGENT (*Regular*): contains caustic soda and sodium phosphate in a selected proportion to suit most uses. Available in "Green" or "White" flake.

NSC 100 DETERGENT (*Special*): like the Regular, but with slightly higher ratio of caustic to phosphate. "White" Flake only.

NSC 85 ALKALI: contains caustic soda and a controlled addition of sodium carbonate. "White" Flake only.

Principal Uses . . . . NSC 100 and NSC 85 DETERGENTS are used in commercial laundering and in industries where safe and efficient alkali cleansers are required. In addition to functioning as cleaners, they act as germicides. The dairy, brewing and carbonated beverage industries will find NSC DETERGENTS useful. They are excellent cleansers and sterilizers in heavy duty bottle and dishwashing machines.

Caution:—The relatively high percentage of caustic alkali in NSC DETERGENTS makes them unsafe for use in manual dishwashing or for home laundering and dishwashing machines.

Packing . . . . . Steel Drums, with special 14-inch opening in head to permit easy removal of small amounts as needed.

Net content—400 lbs. Gross content—422 lbs.

Shipping Regulations. None (Caution Label used).

Stocks . . . . . Niagara Falls, New York (Factory)

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chlorine
Citric Acid
DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (Specially processed for all industrial uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2, 4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Cal. • 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. • Apopka, Fla. • N. Portland, Ore. • Houston 2, Tex. • Weslaco, Tex.

Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock..ton 63.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .60 .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls..lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs..lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs..lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs..lb. 1.75 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. ..lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. ..lb. 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. ..lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. ..lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. ..lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. ..lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. ..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. ..lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. ..lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. ..lb. 4.00 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. ..lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. ..lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. ..lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. ..lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. ..lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. ..lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. ..lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. ..lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. ..lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. ..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. ..lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. ..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. ..lb.24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. ..lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. ..lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. ..lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. ..lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. ..lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. ..lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. ..lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. ..lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. ..lb.13.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. ..lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
10 Chrysodine G. ..lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. ..lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. ..lb. .59
36 Alizarine yellow 2G..lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R..lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B..lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R..lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II..lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C..lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A..lb. .60 - —
179 Azo rubine..lb. .95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B..lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A..lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R..lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T..lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R..lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B..lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown..lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black..lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL..lb. 2.74 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F..lb. 1.78 - —
304 Nerol 2B..lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S..lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine..lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH..lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH..lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc..lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F..lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M..lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B..lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF..lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B..lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B..lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G..lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow..lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine..lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine..lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green..lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green..lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B..lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine..lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B..lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet..lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B..lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B..lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B..lb. 2.48 - 2.68
737 Wool green S..lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B..lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow..lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine..lb. 2.53 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78..lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX..lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R..lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra..lb. .28¼ - —
1027 Alizarin VI..lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S..lb 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B..lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green..lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B..lb 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste..lb. 1.96 - —
double paste..lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green..lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste..lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste..lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste..lb. 1.03 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste..lb. 1.65 - —
double paste..lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste..lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB..lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L..lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V..lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B..lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW..lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550..lb. .72 - —
Jet, No. 551..lb. .79 - —
Brown, R, conc..lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant..lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, conc..lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C..lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc..lb. 1.08 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
Auramine, O..lb. 1.66 - —
Black, basic, blue..lb. 1.08 - —
Jet..lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra..lb. .54 - —
Y, extra..lb. .58 - —
Fuchsine, conc..lb. 2.84 - —
Green, malachite, conc..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B..lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc..lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, 6..lb. 1.02 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc..lb. .43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.07 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO..lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc..lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra..lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, conc..lb. .83 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls..lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
tanners, bbls..lb. .06½ - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls..lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls..lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls..lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls..lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz.38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls..lb. .25 - .33
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram. .45 - .50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined..lb. 3.50 Nom.
Eserine, bots..oz.45.0 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots..oz.50.00 -51.00
Sulphate, bots..oz.35.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, lb.. 16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —

Divi-Divi—Ethyl Acetate

Ether, divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals..bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals..bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms..lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. .75 .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .08½ - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs..lb. 1.03 1.10
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East, lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .08½ - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09¼ - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —

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Industry's chemists avoid repeating analyses when they use

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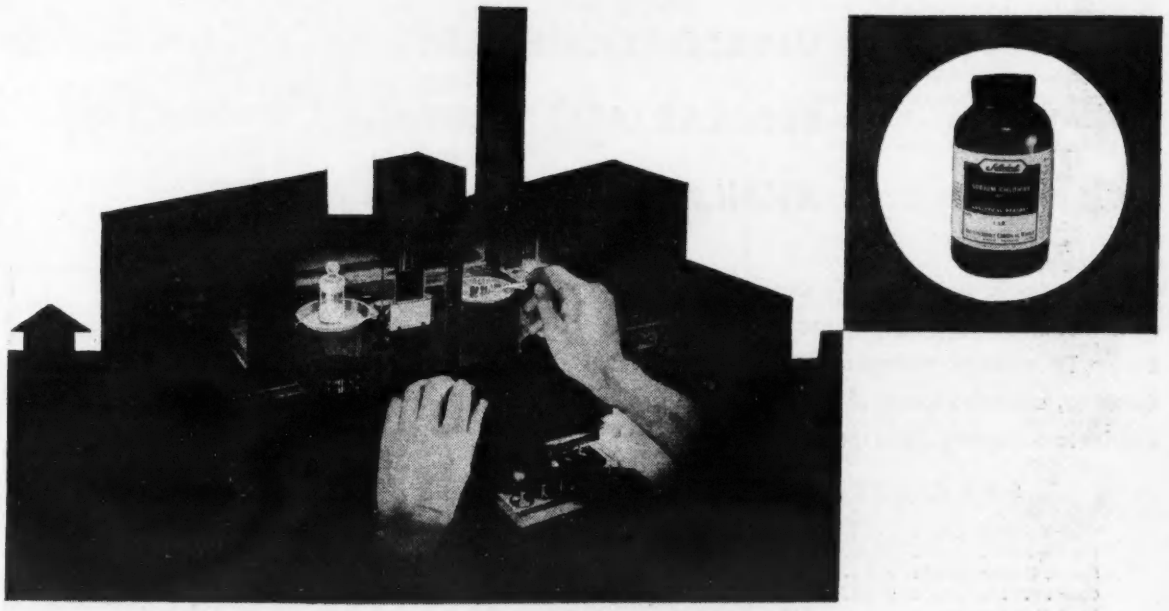
ANALYTICAL REAGENTS



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EXTRA QUALITY—known in all laboratories for that vital *extra quality.*

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Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo.
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Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Los Angeles
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Uniform Dependable Purity

Ethyl Acetoacetate—Glyoxyl

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 - —
Benzoate, dms. lb. .63 - —
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works lb. .70 —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb. .39 - .41
Butyrate, bots. gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms. lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Methcryiate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms. lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .63

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. works, frt. alld., E., of Rockies lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .23¾- .25
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- .26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld. lb. .15¾- .16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .38 - .40

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .14
Eugenol, prime, USP. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls. lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
French, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs., futures lb. .11¾- .12
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).

Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 26.00 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Fishberries, bgs. lb. .20 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 170.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 160.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .42 - .45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39 00 -41.00
powd., 90-92% ton. 41.00 - —
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%, ton. 34.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .28 —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .59 .60
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10125- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks gal. .0975- .10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .05875- —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls lb. .13 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
Gentistic acid ethanilamide, fib. dms., works lb. 10.00 —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 2.75
prime lb. 2.20 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 7.40 -11.80
Root, African, bls lb. .43 - .44
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .50 - .51
No. 2, bgs lb. .47 - .48
No. 3, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .39½ Nom.
Ginseng root, cs lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l. bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .17 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .39

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾ .18¾
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¼- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24⅛- —
lb. .24⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24⅛- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .28 .30
tanks, dlvd lb. .23⅝- —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

CELANESE* ACETIC ACID U.S.P.

$CH_3—C(=O)—OH$

- *IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS*
- *REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS SUPPLY*
- *AVAILABLE FOR 1950 CONTRACTS*

Celanese Acetic Acid U.S.P. is available in tank car quantities or less from the Celanese Chemcel plant near Bishop, Texas. Large storage facilities at Rock Hill, South Carolina, offer the speed of overnight tank truck deliveries to customers along the Southeastern Seaboard.

SPECIFICATIONS

Water Content	0.5% by weight, maximum
Freezing Point	15.6° C., minimum
Specific Gravity	1.050 to 1.055 @ 20/20° C.
Color	Water white
Formic Acid Content	0.05% by weight, maximum
Non-Volatile Matter	0.001% by weight, maximum
Iron Content	1.0 PPM by weight, maximum
Permanganate Time	2 hours, minimum

Get in touch with your Celanese representative in Boston, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco or write Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 66-K, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

ACETALDEHYDE

2 carbon aldehyde is produced through direct oxidation of petroleum natural gases. Acetaldehyde is available in large or small quantities from Bishop, Texas. Here's a source for this aldehyde that you can depend on.

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*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS · ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS · INTERMEDIATES

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. . . oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots. . . oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. . . lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls. . . lb. 3.25 - 3.40
powd. bxs. . . lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. . . lb. .52 - .53
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2 whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd. . . . lb. .04½- —
White, choice, loose . . . lb. .06½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose . . . lb. .05 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .38 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis . lb. .39 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis . lb. .39¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .41¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .43½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .45 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .46¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis . lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¾- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16¾- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis . lb. .17¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis . lb. .19 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .20 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .22¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .25 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis . lb. .27¾- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis . lb. .29 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .23 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. . . . lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs . . . lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. . . . lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. . . . lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. . . . lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls . . . lb. .35 .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins. . . . lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. . . . lb. 1.90 - 4.95
Carbonate, dms. . . . lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. . . . lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. . . . lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. . . . lb. .12½- .13
powdered, USP, bbls. . . . lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. . . . lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. . . . lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs . . . lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs . . . lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs. . . . lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs. . . . lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs. . . . lb. .19 - .20
CNE, bgs. . . . lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. . . . lb. .16½- .17½
DK, bgs. . . . lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. . . . lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs. . . . lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs. . . . lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. . . . lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. . . . lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. . . . lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. . . . lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. . . . lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. . . . lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs. . . . lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. . . . lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. . . . lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. . . . lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs. . . . lb. .10 - .11
nubs & chips, bgs. . . . lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. . . . lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. . . . lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. . . . lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. . . . lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. . . . lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. . . . lb. .36 - .38
No. 2, bgs. . . . lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. . . . lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. . . . lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. . . . lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cmn . . . lb. .21 - .30
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. . . . lb. .12 - .13½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. . . . lb. .12 - .13½

Gum, euphorbium, cs. . . . lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. . . . lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs . . . lb. 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls. . . . lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. . . . lb. .35 .37
No. 3, bgs. . . . lb. .31 .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1. . . . lb. .50 - .51
No. 2 . . . lb. .46 - .47
No. 3 . . . lb. .38 - .39
Kauri, bgs . . . lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs . . . lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. . . . lb. 1.80 1.90
Myrrh, cs. . . . lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. . . . lb. .12 .13
tears, cs. . . . lb. .16 .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. . . . lb. 1.25 Nom.
Scammony, cs. . . . lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. . . . lb. .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. . . . lb. 2.75 3.00
No. 2, cs. . . . lb. 2.50 2.75
No. 3, cs. . . . lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls. . . . lb. 1.35 1.45
Yacca, bgs. . . . lb. .06 —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 21.45 —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 18.00 —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald . . . ton. 8.00 - —

Gold Chloride—Hemlock Bark Extract

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Saltville, Va., frt. equald . . . ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs . . . lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns . . . lb. 2.85 - 3.03
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls. . . . lb. .20 - .23
ground, bxs. . . . lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. . . . lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls. . . . lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs. . . . lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. . . . lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works . . . lb. No stocks.

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Ask the man in the plant. He knows that the chemical properties of glycerine help build tough, durable alkyds and resin gums. He knows that he can count on its uniformity and ease of handling.

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NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Technical GLYCERINE NEWS

NEW-TYPE RESIN. Description: pale, semi-solid made by interaction of glycerine with rosin fraction of tall oil. Properties: tacky, stable, unaffected by humidity changes, has solubilizing action on many materials. Uses: has potential applications in protective coatings, soap, adhesives, and synthetic rubbers. (R-1)

★ ★ ★

NEW METHOD DETERMINES GLYCERINE COLOR. A faster, more accurate method has been developed in the research laboratories of the Glycerine Producers' Association. The method, which utilizes the spectro-photometer, corrects defects of the old visual Lovibond method. (R-2)

★ ★ ★

APPROVED FIRE-RESISTANT DECORATIVE FINISH. Alkyd resins form the base for a new finish for interior decoration approved recently by the Bureau of Standards of Appeals of New York City. The coating is formed by spraying specially prepared fibers onto a surface treated with a fire-resistant adhesive. (R-3)

★ ★ ★

NEW CORK SUBSTITUTE. Glycerine is employed as a plasticizer to produce flexibility in a new cork substitute patented recently. The compound is claimed to have bulk density and resilience comparable to natural cork. (R-4)

★ ★ ★

ANTI-STICK COATING. Major problem in the use of bitumen-coated steel sheets in building trades is the adhesion of the tacky sheets to each other in storage. Answer to the problem may be a new anti-stick coating in which glycerine is an essential ingredient. (R-5)

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, DEPT. 6
295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

I should like to receive more information on the source of the items appearing in Technical Glycerine News. I have checked below those items which interest me.

☐ R-1 ☐ R-2 ☐ R-3 ☐ R-4 ☐ R-5

NAME.....
COMPANY.....
ADDRESS.....

Henbane Leaves—Lead Orthosilicate

Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.25
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.27	.29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.12½	.13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.22	—
bbls.	lb.	.22½	—
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	.24	—
bbls.	lb.	.24½	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis	lb.	.38½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.39½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.13½	.14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, works	lb	.29	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00	-19.00
works	lb.	17.00	-25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	18.00	-19.50
works	lb.	18.00	-31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots	kilo.	500.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works	kilo.	100.00	-120.00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110.00	-130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	15.00	-16.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, NF	oz.	13.00	-16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.50	—
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.17	.19
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.14	.17
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	53.50	-53.80
Hydrochloride, NF	oz.	29.50	-36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	53.50	-53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	.05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.17½	.19½
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks	lb.	.19¾	—
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms	lb.	.90	—
tech., dms.	lb.	.70	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	5.35	- 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	13.50	-14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.56	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.48	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.35	.45
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.45	.50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Ichthammol, F, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	2.16
synth., paste, bots	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	1.03	—
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.52	1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars.	lb.	2.30	2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.45	4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	4.40	-12.30
beta, cns.	lb.	7.05	6.50
Methyl (see MD.			
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs	lb.	2.68	2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.30	2.50
50 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.40	2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point	lb.	2.50	2.54
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50
powd., bgs.	lb.	4.65	4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Iron acetate, liquor, 2s, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 8.00
USP, dms., works	lb.	.06¾	- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Iron citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.78
Gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83	.90
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd	lb	4.25	4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms	lb.	.69	.72
Reduced (see iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, ferric, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	29.50	—
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.58
brown, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½	.26
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.26
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	.84	- .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.82	1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	3.85	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85	- 4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.51	.53
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.10	3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works	lb.	28.00	-35.00
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb	.22	—
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11	.11½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC)			
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	.55
Resin, powd., bxs	lb.	7.15	7.25
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.09	.18
Tar, USP, dms	lb	.40	.65

K

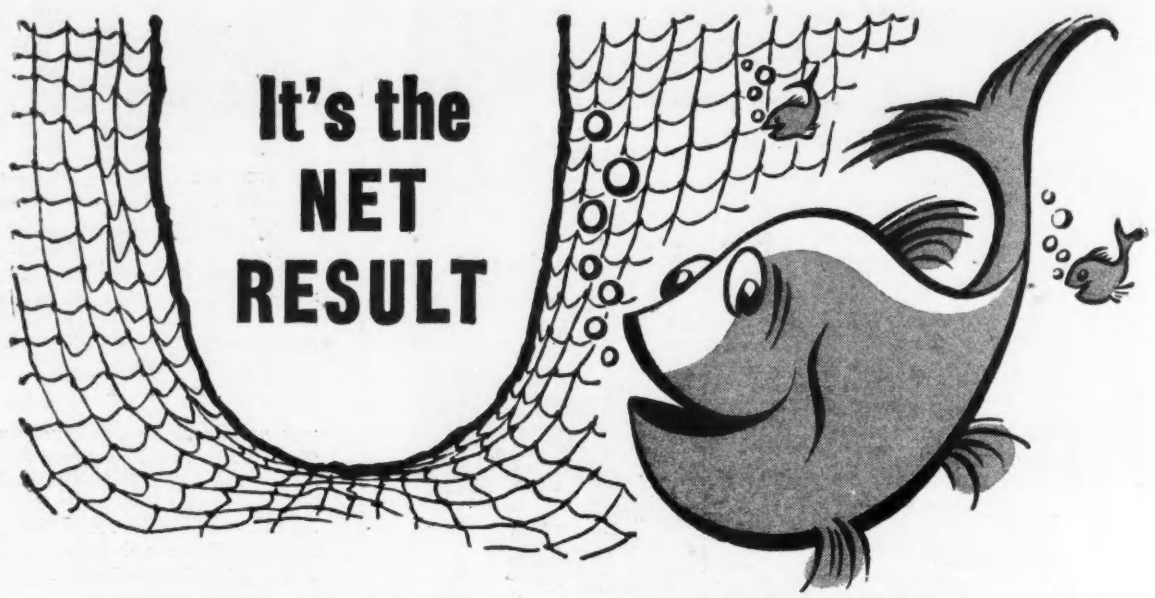
Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.47	.49
Kaolin (see China clay)			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.07875	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.09	—
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.121	- .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.085	- .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.07625	-.08375
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.095	- .10
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	- .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton.	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.31	.33
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.29	.32
hydrous	lb.	.28	.30½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Larkspur seed bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls	lb.	.12	- .12½
Greek, bls.	lb.	.08	.08½
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.11½	.12
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
select, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cbls.,	lb.	.20	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.20¾	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.20¾	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21½	.26
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.22¼	.26¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	.30
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.31	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.41½
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39	.42½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white)			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.48	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	2.94	3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¼	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.12	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.1180	—
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	—
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.29½	—
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher			
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21¼	—
30% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.24	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29½	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.28	—



. . . of the manufacturing cycle that tips the scales, and versatile Metasap Metallic Soaps help to achieve net results that are tops. Their insolubility in water, unique gelling characteristics, lubricating and plasticizing properties, and effectiveness as driers help industry to produce and preserve innumerable items—not excluding fish nets themselves!

COARSE FIBER MATERIALS—such as rope, fishing nets, burlap, tarpaulins—are, in fact, rendered highly rotproof when treated with Metasap Stearates dissolved in carbon tetrachloride, benzol or petroleum thinners.

TEXTILES are made water-repellent.

THE PAINT MANUFACTURER finds Metasap Metallic Soaps eminently suitable for increasing the viscosity of vehicles—enabling him to obtain primers and sanding sealers for porous surfaces, impart heavy body to flat paints in which pigment content cannot be raised.

THE LUBRICANT MANUFACTURER using Metasap Stearates produces the fluid, semi-fluid, stiff, stringy, adhesive greases that today's exacting market demands. Anhydrous greases of high stability that do not freeze, dissolve or evaporate, but assure efficient lubrication under the most severe operating conditions.

And scores of other examples can be cited. For Instance: *In the plastics industry,* Metasap Zinc and Calcium Stearates, incorporated as lubricants, help speed the molding cycle. *In metal working,* Metasap Calcium Stearate acts as a valuable grinding aid and lubricant in wire drawing and bolt stamping. *In the construction field,* Metasap Stearates increase waterproofness and workability of mortar and concrete. And *in the paper industry,* Metasap Stearates are outstanding for improving coatings.

All the varied and valuable services performed by Metasap Metallic Soaps cannot be enumerated here, but you can read about them in our new, free book: METALLIC SOAPS for RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY. Send for your copy today. You'll find it a handy reference, and very probably a good source for ideas that can be applied with profit to your own production procedures.

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.33	.34
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.41¾	—
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.1420	.1473
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.50¼	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.36	—
ton lots	lb.	.37	—
less ton lots	lb.	.38	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.24¼	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.13¼	—
solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14⅜	.16¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.147⅛	.17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.22	.23
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	23.00	-35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	—
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	.06¾
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works	ton.	13.00	-13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	10.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	7.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.75	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.75	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.75	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.00	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	7.50	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.50	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	8.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	10.50	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	12.25	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.50	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	13.00	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.50	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	—
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	—
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	13.00	—
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	—
Woodyville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	11.70	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	13.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose	lb.	4.50	6.85
ex lignaloe wood	lb.	6.50	7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots	lb.	4.20	7.20
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.25	6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans	lb.	3.00	3.05
dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	.25
without leaves, bls	lb.	.22	.28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	64.00	-66.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	—
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	—
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	1.00	—
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.25	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.85	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	1.00	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.62	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	06½	06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb	08¼	—
smaller lots	lb	08½	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.80	.85
leaves, NF	lb.	.85	.90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00	-38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	.38½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.36½	—
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	—
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	—
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½	.49½
Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb.	1.00	1.10
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.45	2.00
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo.	kilo.	145.00	-149.00

M

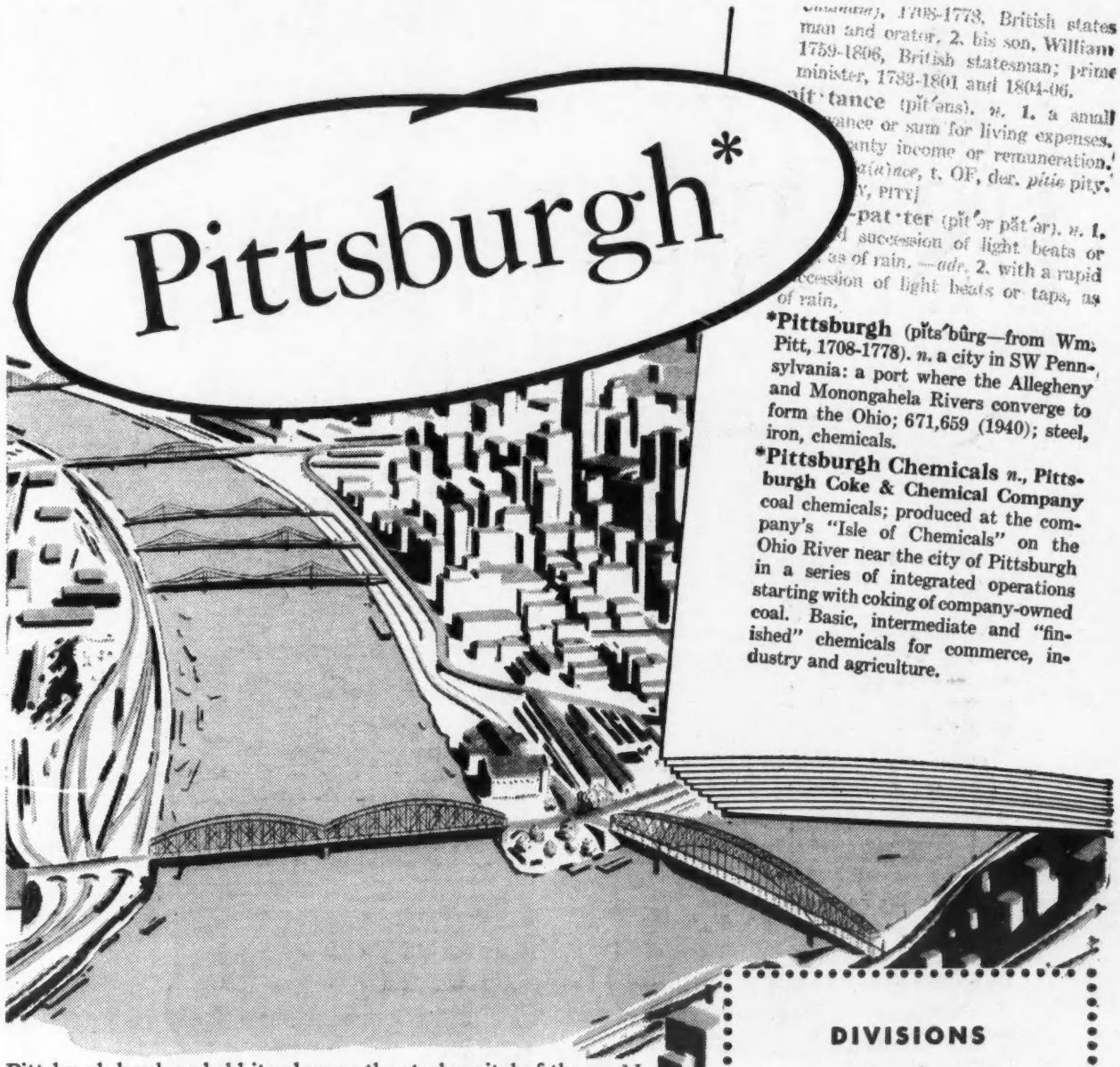
Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	.73	.74
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.05	-1.07 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.95	.96
West Indian, bls	lb.	.83	.84
broken, bls.	lb.	.72	.73
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.29	.32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	—
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29	.31
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34	—
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	.30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.s., frt. equald	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	—
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	-46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86	1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works	lb.	4.85	4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29	.30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	.47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works	lb.	.20½	—
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.34	.38
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	.10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	67.50	—
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash.	ton.	30.50	—

Lead Peroxide—Manganese Resinate

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.			
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	1.00	1.25
Blue, bls.	lb.	.95	1.10
Leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Manaca root, bls	lb.	.49	.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate, bbls	lb.	.19	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.18	.19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works	ton.	74.00	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75	-79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00	—
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.88	1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, 5lb. dms	lb.	4.15	4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.39¼	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41½	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. allo to	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls	lb.	.33½	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms	lb.	.31½	—



*Pittsburgh (pits'bûrg—from Wm. Pitt, 1708-1778). *n.* a city in SW Pennsylvania: a port where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers converge to form the Ohio; 671,659 (1940); steel, iron, chemicals.

*Pittsburgh Chemicals *n.*, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company coal chemicals; produced at the company's "Isle of Chemicals" on the Ohio River near the city of Pittsburgh in a series of integrated operations starting with coking of company-owned coal. Basic, intermediate and "finished" chemicals for commerce, industry and agriculture.

Pittsburgh has long held its place as the steel capital of the world. Now, under the impetus of community and industrial development programs, Pittsburgh is rapidly becoming an important center for many other industries.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has contributed to the city's growth. Its Neville Coke, Pig Iron and associated products have long served Pittsburgh's steel and other industries. In recent years, the Company's Coal Chemicals have enabled the city to take a definite part in the nation's chemical industry. Competent research and expanding facilities have supplied an ever-increasing list of "Pittsburgh" Chemicals that make Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company an important supply source for commerce, industry and agriculture. Inquiries on any of these products are invited.

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY

1955 Grant Building ■ Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

DIVISIONS

Coal Chemical Division
Empire Chemical Company
Neville Coke Division
Neville Pig-Iron Division
Green Bag Cement Division
Neville Concrete Pipe Company
Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company
Protective Coatings Division
Activated Carbon Division

Manganese Stearate—Monomethylanilin

Manganese stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 33% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Su. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.65.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls lb. .45 Nom.
French, bls lb. .50 - .52
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb.10.70 -10.80
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd. lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Mercury iodide, red, NF, dms. lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .47½- —
Methanol, synthetic, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .31 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production. Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 6.25 - 7.00
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .80 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Methyl acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .60½- —
works, frt. alld. E. gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13¼
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .08 - .08½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25¼- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylaniiin, dms., works lb. .70 - —

U·S·S Steel Drums

★ Stainless
★ Galvanized
★ Tinned
★ Painted
★ Decorated

...available with varied types of heads and filler openings . . . sizes to 110 gallons . . . unexcelled lithographing facilities.

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. • Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas • Chicago, Ill.
New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa.
USS
UNITED STATES STEEL

Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
tanks, works	lb.	49	—
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.35	-12.40
Acetate, cns.	oz.	9.85	9.90
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.80	—
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	9.90	—
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	9.90	—
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	75	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58	—
Mountain ash berries, bgs.	lb.	65	.75
Mullein flowers, cs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	.16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	25.00	-30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs	lb.	5.40	—
25 lbs.	lb.	5.50	—
5 lbs	lb.	5.65	—
Ketone, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.95	—
25 lbs.	lb.	5.05	—
5 lbs	lb.	5.20	—
Xylol, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.60	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.70	—
5 lbs	lb.	1.85	—
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source	lb.	.07½	.08
Danish, bgs., futures	lb.	.12	.12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures	lb.	.13¼	.13½
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb.	.05¾	.06
Oriental, bgs., source	lb.	.07¼	.07½
yellow, bgs., source	lb.	.11½	.12
Washington, yellow, source, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock.	ton.	62.00	-63.00
J2, ex dock	ton.	52.00	-53.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.06	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0525	—
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0635	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0660	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0635	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0660	—
78°, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0750	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0575	—
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
imported, crude, 78°, 100 ton lots	lb.	.03½	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb.	7.00	7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.00	2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb	.50	—
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.48	.50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
Cyanide, bots., dms.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.43½	—
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.	lb.	.40	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½	.25½
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.42	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo.	11.00	-11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo.	10.50	-10.80
Nicotinic sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs.	dm.	49.40	—
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin.	10.85	—
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	lb.	5.50	6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09	.09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	.11
tanks	lb.	.08	.08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	.31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.33
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.33	.35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
basis	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.36
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N	ton.	120.00	-126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't	unit-ton.	3.60	—
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	3.25	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
2, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.43	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.31	—
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	.42	.43
futures, bgs	lb.	.40	.41
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.28	.29
futures	lb.	.27	.28
Nux vomica, bgs	lb	.10	.12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb	.13	.14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb	No stocks	
Octane, 100° 140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal	.19	—
l.c.l.	gal	.21	.60
tanks	gal	15½	—
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal	16	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.60
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	3.40	5.00
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25	3.50
Sweet, dms., cns.	lb.	.70	.95
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.55	1.95
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	120.00	-190.00
Seed, bots	lb.	80.00	-100.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	.95	1.50
Apricot kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.42	.60
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars	lb.	.19	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	1.50
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.00	4.25
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	4.40	5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	.95	1.76
rectified, NF cns	lb	4.15	4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil	lb.	2.90	3.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	70
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	1.65	2.00
redistilled, USP, cns.	lb.	2.20	4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.	lb.	.30	.50
dms.	lb.	.25	.50
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	2.75	3.55
rectified, cns	lb.	3.50	4.55
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	3.65	6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	54.00	-70.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	1.90	3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	—
Oil, castor, standard, USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	18¾	—
tanks	lb.	17¼	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	19¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	20¼	—
tankcars	lb.	18¾	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	22½	—
tanks	lb.	.21	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	21½	—
tanks	lb.	20	—
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	17½	—
tanks	lb.	.16	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb.	.12	.13
75% (60-62% fat), dms.	lb.	.15¾	.16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.65	2.85
tech., dms.	lb.	1.70	1.80
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.40	.55
dms.	lb.	.34	.50
Celeryseed, bots.	bl.	15.00	-20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	27.00	-60.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.35	—
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Java type, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.20
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	1.85
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	2.20
Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.16	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.14½	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.23½	—
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.25	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09	.09½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	1.60
Coriander, bots	lb.	29.00	-35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¼	—
refined, dms., New York	lb.	.15½	.16
tanks	lb.	.13¼	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	35.00	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley	lb.	.09⅞	—
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03½	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¼	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
tankcars	lb.	.13½	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.75	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Cumin, bots.	lb	6.25	-11.50
Cypress, bots.	lb.	11.00	-13.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	6.75	9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms.	lb.	5.65	7.50
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	5.00	6.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.70	1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.58	1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00

it's time to use...

JAVONELLA

3 GOOD REASONS WHY IT ALWAYS PAYS TO USE JAVONELLA

- It's a manufactured article . . . free from the price fluctuations of natural essential oils such as Citronella, Sassafras, etc.
- Its high quality never varies, enabling you to manufacture uniformly dependable products.
- Always lower in cost than the natural oils, particularly now with citronella prices on the rise, its use results in production economies and higher profits without lowering quality standards.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND QUOTATION

AROMATIC CHEMICALS • ESSENTIAL OILS • PERFUME OILS • FLAVORS

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

BRANCHES IN BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES
ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO • DALLAS • MONTREAL • TORONTO

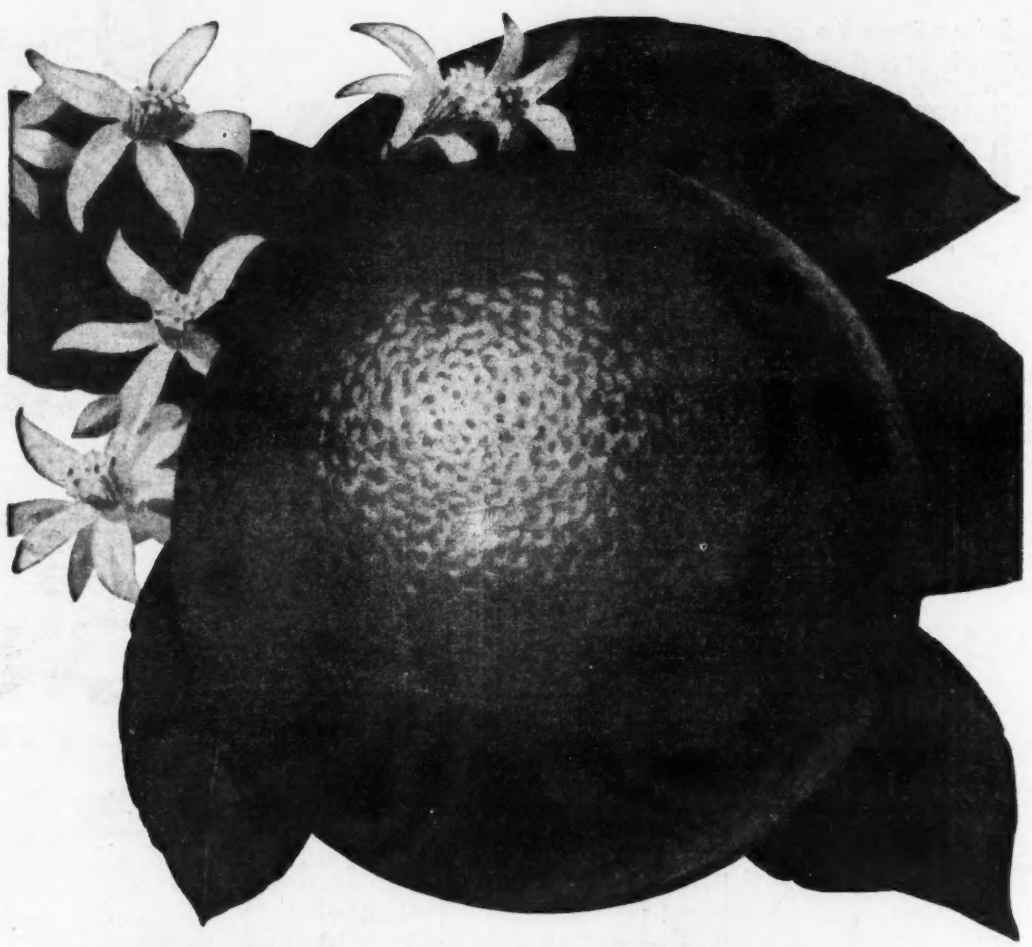
Oil, Fir—Oil, White Mineral

Oil, fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms ..... dms., 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .14¼ - .14½
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .16½ - .17½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - .18½
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
200,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .28 - —
300,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .31 - —
400,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .33 - —
500,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .36 - —
Prices of crude fishliver oils are based on E-x-2000 (International) factor. Prices on prime oil and concentrates are based on E-x-1894 (USP) factor.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 9.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 10.50 -12.60
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 12.50 -14.25
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 21.00 -28.00
Grapefruit ..... lb. .80 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .11½ - .12
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .12¾ - .13¼
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .14¼ - .14¾
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.75

Oil, herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns lb. 4.15 - 5.15
38-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.20 - 5.15
30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. .90 - 1.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Messina ..... lb. 2.50 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb 6.05 - 6.75
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.15 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 -10.50
terpeneless, bot ..... lb. 55.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1910- .1950
tankcars ..... lb. .1730- —
tankwagon ..... lb. .1760- —
Boiled linseed oil 007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —

Oil, lubricating, at refy., ex tax, Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - —
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F. No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb 3.55 - 4.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 9.25
Italian, cns ..... lb. 6.75 - 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .05½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1080- —
tanks ..... lb. .0920- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms ..... lb. .19½ - .20
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ..... lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
30°, dms. ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nisouli, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.55 - 4.35
West Indian, cns., dms ... lb. 3.55 - 3.85
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .48 - .80
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .24 - .25
Oleo, extra, tres ..... lb. .16 Nom.
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, commercial, dms ..... gal. 1.90 - 2.10

Oil, olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 2.70 - 2.80
Moroccan, dms., duty-paid. gal. 2.60 - 2.70
foots, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .80 - 1.25
Calif., cns. ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.00
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots .... lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms ..... lb. .1110- —
tankcars ..... lb. .1010- —
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal. 11½- —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 17.50 -20.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .10½- .10¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, dms ..... lb. .15½- .16
tanks, New York ..... lb. .13⅜- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.25
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.40 - 6.55
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms ..... lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 2.15 2.80
Pimento berry, dms ..... lb. 3.85 - 6.00
leaf, cns ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..... gal. .56 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon ..... gal. .13½- —
light, dms ..... gal. .16½- —
tankwagon ..... gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16½ Nom.
Red, single dist., dms ..... lb. .12¼- .13¼
tanks ..... lb. .11 - —
saponified, dms ..... lb. .11½- .12½
double dist., dms ..... lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers oz. 25.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms ... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms ..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms ..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb. 13.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. .85 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 12.25 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .06 - .06¼
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1080- —
tanks ..... lb. .0920- —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .44 - .65
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Savory, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. .13 - —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .41 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works ..... gal. 15 16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ... lb. .09¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .02 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1335- .1385
tanks ..... lb. .12 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1170- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1235- .1285
tanks ..... lb. .11 - —
edible, dms ..... lb. .14¼- .14¾
tanks ..... lb. .12½- —
Spearmint, dms ..... lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, tankcars lb. .1520- —
drums ..... lb. .1620- .1670
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .14 - —
drums ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, unp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works .... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .11 - .11¾
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South .... lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South .... lb. .035 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. ..... lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.05 3.35
white, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .35 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills ..... lb. .26 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks ..... lb. .26 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. 35 55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 12.60 -15.00
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -15.00
Java, cns ..... lb. 12.00 -15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .49 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .74½- —



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 8.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung)
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 8.25
extra, bots lb. 10.00 -11.00
Madagascar, bots lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .14¾- .15¾
tankcars lb. .13½- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .09½- .10
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .44 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, nls lb. .40 .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - 25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 29
Verona, bls lb. .16 .21
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 —
smaller lots lb. .62 .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½ .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1920- .2405
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- —
23 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1630- .2030
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33¼- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.30 - 5.00

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .22 .24
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yel-
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
123-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .14 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., works lb. .15 - .18
1,000 lbs., works lb. .17 - —
100 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .13 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works lb. .77 - —
redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Parathion, tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 59.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots, 100,000 units. .94 - .05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .09½- —
200,000 units vl. .14 - —
500,000 units vl. .29 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .56 - —
Crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .34 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .67½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- .05¾
Procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06½
Penicillin, procaine, sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .35 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .66½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06¼
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. 20 - 25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½ 11¼
Pepper, black, bgs lb. 1.38 - 1.39
Dec. arrival, bgs lb. 1.37 - 1.38
Dec.-Jan. shipment, bgs lb. 1.25 - —
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs lb. No prices.
Red, Carolina, source lb. .46 - .47
Hontaka, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. 18 Nom.
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .38 Nom.
birdseye, bgs. lb. .65 Nom.
White, bgs lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¾- —

Mutual's

SODIUM BICHROMATE

OTHER NAMES: Sodium Dichromate, Bichromate of Soda

FORMULA: $Na_2Cr_2O_7.2H_2O$

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 298.05

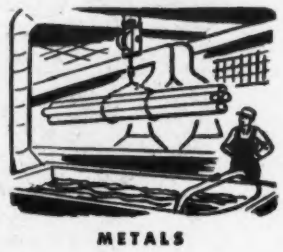
DESCRIPTION: Deliquescent, orange-red, prismatic crystals.

- Bulk Density averages 96 lb. per cu. ft.
- $Na_2Cr_2O_7.2H_2O$ 99.8% min.
- Chloride as Cl 0.06% max.
- Sulfate as SO_4 0.20% max.

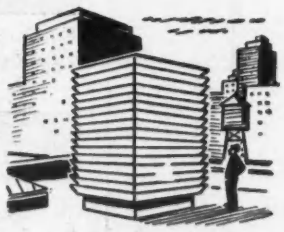
USES: Chrome tanning of hides to produce durable, flexible leather. Yellow, orange and green pigment manufacture. Corrosion control in water and brine systems, drilling muds, petroleum pipe lines, etc. Surface treatment of metals to improve corrosion resistance, surface finish or paint adherence. Mordanting and oxidation of dyes for textiles. Photography, bleaching and purification of fats, chemical oxidation, wood preservation and others.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS: Bags — 100 lbs. net
Fibre Drums — about 400 lbs.

TANNING


METALS

PIGMENTS


AIR CONDITIONING

TEXTILES

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845

Perchloroethylene—Phosphate Rock, Florida, 72-70%

Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga. Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ —
snow, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
Yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅝- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.25 - 2.90
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.40 - —
Upper field bbl. 2.70 - 3.40
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75°C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
ems., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C. ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.65 - 2.10
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.40 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.08 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.13 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.03 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.08 - 2.15
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.13 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.105 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.03 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .081 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0875- .09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0675- —
No. 3 gal. .06375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .08 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .075 - .08
No. 1, straw gal. .075 - .08
No. 2, straw gal. .075 - .08
range gal. .07375- .0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .0925- .095
No. 2 gal. .0875- .095
No. 3 gal. .0875- .09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .11125- .11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 e.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .10375
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .18 - —
St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-265 b.r., 37-39° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 - .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11375
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .207 - —
Detroit gal. .224 - —
Milwaukee gal. .209 - —
Minneapolis gal. .207 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. 1.52 - —
East coast, N J. N. Y., gal. .15 —
Group 3 tanks gal. .10375- .11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. 14
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .197 - —
Detroit gal. .214 - —
Milwaukee gal. .199 - —
Minneapolis gal. .197 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies, lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- .1500
tanks, same basis lb. .1250- —
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 - 37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., cl., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 - 15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.755 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.805 - —

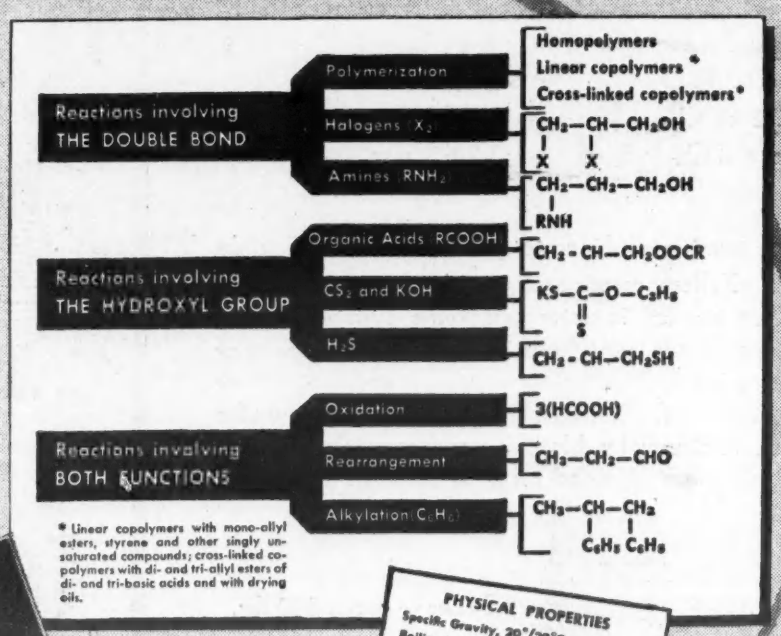
FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

ALLYL ALCOHOL

$CH_2=CH-CH_2OH$

...in tank cars and drums

Here are typical reactions of Allyl Alcohol that may suggest ways through which you can accomplish useful chemical syntheses:



* Linear copolymers with mono-allyl esters, styrene and other singly unsaturated compounds; cross-linked copolymers with di- and tri-allyl esters of di- and tri-basic acids and with drying oils.

A 96-page, cloth-bound book which summarizes the known properties and uses of Allyl Alcohol will be mailed upon receipt of your letterhead request. Samples of Allyl Alcohol for evaluation are available.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C	0.8535
Boiling Point, 760 mm	96.9°C
Flash Point, Tag open cup	90°F
Tag closed cup	72°F

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 · Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles · Houston · St. Louis · Chicago · Cleveland · Boston · Detroit · Newark

Phosphate Rock, Fla., 75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.805	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.905	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	4.93	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.28	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.83	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.45	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	7.21	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.33	.36
tins, export	lb.	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms. c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.15
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.16
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Picht leaves, ogs	lb.	.07	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, USP, bots	oz.	8.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials	oz.	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0473	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.60	1.70
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb.	8.50	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch coaltar, 150°f m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	.08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine ums. ex whse.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	69.00	72.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.13	.14
Pleurisy roots, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Podophyllin, NF, dms	lb.	12.45	—
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34	—
special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.32	—
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37	.50
water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26	—
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.68	.70
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Seed, Dutch, bls	lb.	.15	.15½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.13¾
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works.	100 lbs.	4.525	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.025	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.20	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.15	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.90	—
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0815	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.089	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03725	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0450	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0340	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0755	—
t.c.l. works,	lb.	.0830	—
Potassium abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
t.c.l., bgs., works	lb.	.12⅞	.13¾
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	192.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	245.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48	—
25-200 lbs	lb.	.60	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0780	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0855	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.25	.90
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder, dms.	lb.	.40½	.41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Glutonate, dms.	lb.	75	79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33	—
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, dms	lb.	1.95	1.98
Iodine, resublimed, USP, bots	lb.	4.50	4.60
Ipecac, powd., bbls	lb.	3.50	3.60
Iron, ammonium citrate, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
green, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Dextran, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Oxide, bbls., works	lb.	.18	.20
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks	lb.	.07	—
Jalap, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Kamala, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
Kaolin, USP, bgs	lb.	.02	.03
Kelp, bgs	lb.	.03	.04
Kieselguhr, bgs	lb.	.03	.04
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Lactic acid, USP, 44%, tanks, works	lb.	.06	—
22%, tanks, works	lb.	.03½	—
Lactose, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Lanolin, USP, anhydrous, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.22
hydrous, bbls., works	lb.	.18	.20
Lard oil, No. 1, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.90	—
No. 2, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.85	—
Lauryl alcohol, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Lavender flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Lead, acetate, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Arsenate, dms., works	lb.	.15	.16
Carbonate, dms., works	lb.	.12	.13
Chromate, dms., works	lb.	.15	.16
Iodide, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Metal, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Monoxide, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Oxide, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Peroxide, dms., works	lb.	.20	.22
Red, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Sulphate, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
White, dms., works	lb.	.11	.12
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Lecithin, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Licorice, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Lime, citrate, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Juice, conc., 44-46%	lb.	.20	.22
Linden flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Lithium, carbonate, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Citrate, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Metal, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	1.60
Peroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.60	.65
Loosestrife herb, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Lovage, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Lupulin, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Lycopodium, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Magnesium, acetate, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Carbonate, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Chloride, flake, bbls., works	lb.	.05	.06
Citrate, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Fluosilicate, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Metal, ingot, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.22
Oxide, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Peroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.60	.65
Silicate, bbls., works	lb.	.05	.06
Sulphate, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.03	.04
Male fern, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Malic acid, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Mallow flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Malt, bbls., bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Maltose, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Mandrake, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Manganese, acetate, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Dioxide, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.05	.06
Metal, bbls., works	lb.	.60	.65
Sulphate, bbls., works	lb.	.05	.06
Manna, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Marjoram, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Marshmallow, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Menthol, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Mercuric, chloride, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Oxide, red, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Mercurous, chloride, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Mercury, bulk, works	lb.	1.50	1.60
Methanol, synthetic, tanks, works	gal.	.50	—
Methylene, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Methylisobutylcarbinol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Methylisobutylketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Methylsalicylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Mezereum, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Mineral oil, see Oil, mineral.			
Monochloracetic acid, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Morphine, alkaloid, USP, bots	oz.	4.00	4.10
Myrrh, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Naphtha, VM&P, 50 gal. bbls., works	gal.	.30	—
Naphthalene, flake, bbls., works	lb.	.06	—
Nickel, ammonium sulphate, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Chloride, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Metal, ingot, bbls., works	lb.	.60	.65
Oxide, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Salt, double, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Sulphate, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Nicotine, alkaloid, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Nicotinic acid, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Nitre (see Saltpeter).			
Nitric acid, 42°, tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
40°, tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Nitrobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07	—
Nitrogen, gas, cyl., works	cu. ft.	.05	—
Nitrous ether, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Nutgalls, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Nutmeg, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Nux vomica, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Oil, almond, bitter, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
sweet, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Anise, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Bay, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Bergamot, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Cade, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Camphor, white, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Cassia, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Castor, No. 1, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
No. 3, bbls., works	lb.	.14	.15
Cedar leaf, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Citronella, Ceylon, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32
Java, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32
Cloves, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Cod liver, tech., bbls., works	gal.	.90	—
Coriander, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Corn, crude, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
Cottonseed, crude, bbls., works	lb.	.08	—
Croton, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Cubeb, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Eucalyptus, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Fennel, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Geranium, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Hemlock, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Juniper berry, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
wood, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Lavender, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Lemon, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Linseed, raw, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.90	—
boiled, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.92	—
Mineral, USP, 50 gal. bbls., works	gal.	.30	—
Nutmeg, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Olive, denatured, bbls., works	gal.	2.50	—
Orange, sweet, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Origanum, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Palm, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Peanut, crude, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Peppermint, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Pimento, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Pine, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Rose, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Rosemary, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Sandalwood, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Sassafras, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Soybean, crude, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
Spearmint, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Sperm, bbls., works	gal.	1.00	—
Tar, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Thyme, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Tung, bbls., works	lb.	.18	.19
Turpentine, gum, bbls., works	gal.	.90	—
Wintergreen, USP, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Wormseed, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Wormwood, bots	oz.	1.00	1.10
Oleic acid, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.18	.19
Oleum, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	30.00	—
Opium, alkaloid, USP, bots	oz.	4.00	4.10
Orange, flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
peel, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Orris, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Oxalic acid, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
Oxygen, gas, cyl., works	cu. ft.	.05	—
Palmitic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Papain, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Paraffin, 1 ton lots, works	lb.	.05	—
Paraformaldehyde, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.22
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Parsley, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Pectin, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Pennyroyal, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Pentaerythritol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Peppermint, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Pepsin, USP, bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	.65
Perborate, bbls., works	lb.	.15	.16
Perfume, bgs	lb.	.50	.55
Phenacetin, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Phenol, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Phenyl, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Phenylethylbarbituric acid, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Phenylsalicylate, USP, bbls., bgs	lb.	.60	.65
Phosphate Rock, Florida, 75-74%—Pulsatilla Herb			
Potassium, silicate solution, 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.75	—
t.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.07	.08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50	—
indust, bulk, works	ton.	36.00	—
NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms	lb.	.18½	—
powder, dms	lb.	.17	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms	lb.	.70	.78
tech., works	lb.	.45	.50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12½	.13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works	ton.	14.50	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.50	.53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs	lb.	.65	.70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.55	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.75	4.50
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	4.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.00	5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms.	gm.	1.75	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal		.02½	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	28½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	29½	—
tanks, works	lb.	25	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	08½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	09½	—
smaller containers	lb.	12½	—
tanks	lb.	07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald. E	lb.	.16½	—
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	17½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	16	—
Tech., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	16½	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	55.10	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.22	.25
blonde, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
husks, bgs	lb.	.45	.55
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50

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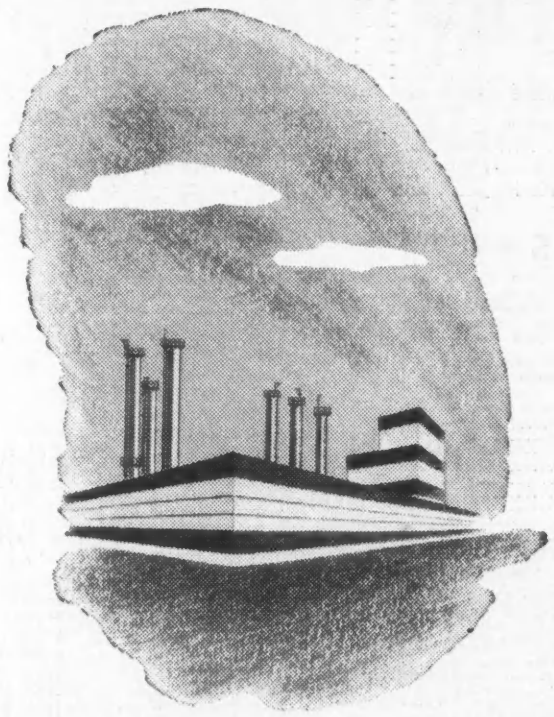

Also available are:

Magnesium Chloride

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Pumice—Sodium Salicylate

Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04¼- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seeds bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 10.75 -11.00
Liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.00 - 9.50
regular base, dms. works, gal. 8.90 - 9.40
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 13.30 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 13.20 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .53 - .56
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.72
Pyridin, refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .79½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .16½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08½ Nom.
tanks, same basis lb. .07¾ Nom.
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb. .08 5/16
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots flask. 71.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. 50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red, crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. 40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb 02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. 06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- 25
Venetian, bbls., bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .12 - .14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bbls lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .28½- —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .07½- .08
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.54 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.54 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.54 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.54 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.54 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.81 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .06 - .07½
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .06 - .07½
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .06½- .08

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .26 - .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .80 - .85
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms lb .68 - .75
Sage, Cyprus, bales lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .58 Nom.
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .08 - .09
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .09
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05½- —
Saligenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb 1.02 1.03
powdered salol 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 1.22
paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 1.09 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l 100 lbs. .98 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd 100 lbs. 1.20 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 22.00 -24.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .14 - .15
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, jump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16¼- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .11½- .12
hulled, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .22 - .25
Salvadorean lb. .13 - .13¼
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .58 - .59
No. 2, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .73¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,2500-oz. lots. oz. .66¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
100-oz. lots oz. .67½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. 49 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb .11 —
Blue, ctns lb .18 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls lb. .20 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .22 - .26
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .23 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb 79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb 46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb 1.30 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. 70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb .11¾- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.95 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb .10½- .10⅝
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Sodium, Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, gran., dms. lb. .05¾- .06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms lb. .22½- .26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12¼
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 dms to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, tons lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb. 1.55 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.47 - 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118 00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 48.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 8.05 - 9.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks
Salicylate, USP, ctns lb. .57 - .60

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd, zone 1..
100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

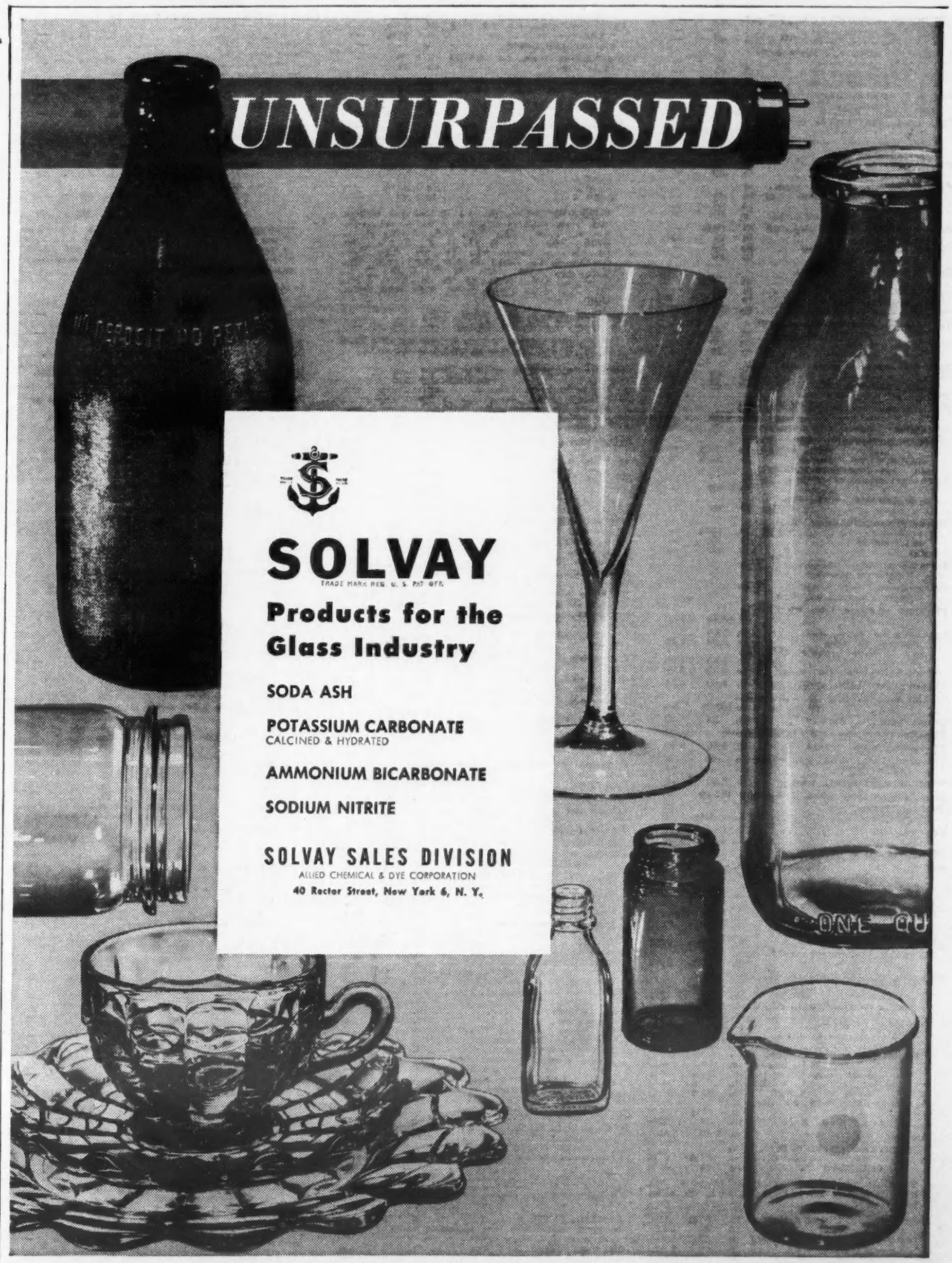
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, trub'd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ..... ton.16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ..... ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..
lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.
lb. .507 - .572
Stearate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. .....lb. .15½- .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works.
frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..
100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls .....lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works..ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, crvst.. bbls .....lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works .....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works .lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works....lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .25 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis..gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. 15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur..
ton.61.00 -62.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works...lb .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, ctns.....oz. 1.00 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb. .40 .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.
100 lbs. 5.37 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.72 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.52 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.48 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.83 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0630- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
Rice, bgs. .....lb. .11½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0596- .0646
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. .....lb .35 .38
Stoneroot, bls .....lb 07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs .....lb 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .90 - —
wholesalers, vials.....gram. .84 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .82 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works...lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb10.25 -10.75
free flowing crystals, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb.10.40 -10.90
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60

Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb.10.40 -10.90
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb.12.00 -12.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
free flowing crystals, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export. long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs...lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Sweet Basil

Sulphur flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls. 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works .....100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. 0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock .....ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%..... lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25%..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..... lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk. Baltc unit-ton. .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate to other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bns.....lb. 1.50 1.70



Talc—Yellow Xanthorrhiza

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .06½- —
special, loose, same basis lb. .06 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms. lb. .06½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .08 - .08¾
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
30-33%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l. ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb .46 - —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kg. lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb .55 .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. 70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib dms lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 2.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .7930- .8030
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .62½- —
Metal, R.F.C lb. .85 - —
Straits lb. .85 Nom.
Oxide, bbls lb. .90 - .91
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .9054- .9254
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .53½- .54½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs. works lb. .40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Chicago district gal. .23½- —
Cleveland district gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .23½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .21½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .24½- —
Woodward, Ala gal. .20¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .20½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb 80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .95
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Tricholine citrate work's prices equaled with N. Y., Phila., St. Louis, and Los Angeles.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 .36
smaller containers lb. .39 .43
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilc.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .38 - .38½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret, dms., East gal. .23 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .45 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½- —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.15 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.94.00 - —
42% N, bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.103.58 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, tca.123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .45 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.61.00 -62.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .28 - .33
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .30 - .34
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .33 - .37
751,000 or more A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .35 - .39
Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.62.00 -63.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. No stocks.
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs lb. .63 - .64
crude, African, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Brazilian, bgs lb. .52 - —
Cent. American, bgs lb. .46 - .47
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .56 - .57
slabs, bgs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude lb. .48 - .49
refined, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs. ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .85 - .86
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 - .88
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.13
No. 2 lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, lb. .14 - —
Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p. ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
Wax, microcrystalline 190°-195° m.p., — ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom. black ref lb. .31 - .32
raw lb. .25 - .25½
Bohemian, bgs lb. .19 - .20
German, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .75 - .77
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .32
cake, cs lb. .32 - .33
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 - .65
imp. bags, N.Y. lb. .41 - .43
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .13 .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
Xylol, petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25¼- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd, Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome lb. .23½- —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)

Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.35	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.26¼	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.36	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.12	.15½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.15	.17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12½	.16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bgs., works	lb.	.10¾	.11½
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Purified precip., dms	lb.	.37	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.40	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.75	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.15	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		3.90	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.50	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate see Yellow, zinc.			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.38	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1225	—
dlvd.	lb.	.1250	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1200	.1325
Fluoride, obls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	.18
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.42½	—
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09¾	.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld	lb.	.20¼	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	.12
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.12¼
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12⅛	.12½
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12⅝	.12¾
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
ton lots	lb.	.33	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.		4.55	—
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		4.95	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.50	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.90	—
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.		7.00	7.40
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.40	7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
t.c.l., bags, works 100 lbs.		7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.42½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.38½	.39

ACS Divisions Elect

Dr. W. Z. Hassid, professor of plant nutrition in the University of California at Berkeley, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of sugar chemistry and technology, to succeed Dr. Ward W. Pigman, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Alabama.

Dr. G. T. Peckham, jr., research director of the Clinton Company, Clinton, Iowa, was chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. J. M. Brown, research director of the Revere Sugar Refinery, Charlestown, Mass., was renamed secretary-treasurer.

Dr. L. E. Clifcorn, director of the product & process research division, Continental Can Company, Chicago, has been elected chairman of the society's division of agricultural and food chemistry. He succeeds Prof. Carl R. Fellers, head of the department of food technology at the University of Massachusetts, who was named to the division's executive committee.

Prof. Bernard E. Proctor, director of the food technology laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. Arthur N. Prater, director of research for C. B. Gentry, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Kenneth N. Campbell, professor of chemistry at the University of Notre Dame, has been elected chairman of the division of medicinal chemistry of the society. He succeeds Dr. Leon A. Sweet, director of research of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

Dr. A. A. O'Kelly, associate director of the research and development department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company at Paulsboro, N. J., has been elected chairman of the society's petroleum division.

Dr. Sydney Ross, associate professor of chemistry at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the society's division of colloid chemistry. He succeeds Dr. D. S. LeBeau, director of research of the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

Dr. M. W. Tamele, chief of the department of colloid chemistry, Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif., was named chairman-elect, and Dr. W. O. Milligan of Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., was chosen as secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Grant Wernimont, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been named chairman of the division of analytical chemistry of the society. He succeeds Wayne A. Kirklin, manager of the analytical division of the Hercules Experiment Station, Wilmington, Del.

Prof. H. H. Willard, University of Michigan, was named chairman-elect, and Dr. William G. Batt, head of the analytical laboratory in the biochemical research foundation of the Franklin Institute, Newark, Del., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Dr. S. E. Q. Ashley, General Electric Company, Lenox, Mass., and Dr. J. J. Lingane, Harvard University, were chosen to represent the division on the society's national council.

Dr. E. J. Crane, for the last thirty-five years editor of the society publication "Chemical Abstracts," has been elected chairman of the division of chemical literature. He succeeds Norman C. Hill, of the C. P. Hall Company, Akron, Ohio.

Dr. J. W. Perry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was named chairman-elect of the division. Other officers are Robert S. Casey, chief chemist of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company, Fort Madison, Iowa, secretary, and Prof. Byron A. Soule, University of Michigan, treasurer.

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Good Shepherd: Good Neighbor

Advocacy of prompt and full recognition by industry of its responsibilities with respect of the welfare of its personnel and of its community has frequently been expressed editorially on this page. Today that advocacy is given over to a group of scientific and economic counselors, well qualified by study and experience to make a convincing presentation.

It is encouraging to OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER *to get the support of those participating in the conferences of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation for its belief that proper regard for the welfare of workers and neighbors will make industry healthy.*

Industrial Hygiene Foundation

—*Continued from page 3*

whether industry can get the job done in time."

The savings for industry through reduction of absenteeism were stressed by John J. Wittmer, M.D., assistant vice-president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, in a commentary on the operation of the Health Insurance Plan of New York. The cost of that service was very low, he said, in comparison with that of the absenteeism and impaired efficiency which it remedied. Adoption and promotion of such service was good business, he declared. Was industry going to "let George do it"? Or would it do something about it before government could convince the people that it had to take over?

Several other physicians contributed comments on the industrial significance of proper regard for the physical well-being of personnel, including executives, as well as wage-earners. One study of sleep-wakefulness cycles with relation to shift workers was quite informative. As a whole, the contributions of the medical men substantiated the points made by Clinton S. Golden, ECA labor adviser, and Joseph N. Scanlon, MIT industrial relations man, that the health and safety of employees contribute perceptibly to industrial peace and progress and are, therefore, profitable investments.

Industrial Waste Problem

It was on Friday that the conference got around to the matter of good neighborliness when it took up a program on industrial wastes, with emphasis on their pollution of the atmosphere. The consensus plainly was that industry has social responsibilities in its community, which it is unwise to shirk. Also, as it was phrased by Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of Mellon Institute, that sweeping one's dirt under a neighbor's rug is not even good business.

This conference was held in the Mellon Institute auditorium under the chairmanships of George R. Hill, Ph.D., director of agricultural research for the American Smelting & Refining Company, and Walter A. Schmidt, president of the Western Precipitation Corporation. It was notable that that institution had been studying control of industrial wastes and other effluents from 1910 to 1914, in 1923, from 1928 to 1935, and now.

A presentation of a management view of air pollution by Alex D. Bailey, vice-president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, opened with an economic defense of the efflux of smoke, dust, gas, and other wastes from industrial and household operations and traced the complexity of dusts and such things through windstorms, dustbowls, and deserts, encompassing, along with gases, the contributions of the automobile. Industrial concentration was presented as an economic necessity, but its consequences were often too much influenced by expediency or ignorance, as Mr. Bailey saw it.

More Research Needed

Industrial development must have effluents, Mr. Bailey said. The regulation of all forms of such is almost impossible especially for smaller concerns with limited resources. Industry is trying, he said, citing the wide introduction of precipitators, collectors, and washers, and the application of chemical research. Public opinion spurs such attention. More research must be applied. Industry should do its own pioneering and leading, not wait until legally coerced. Plant design and location must be planned with full regard for the effects of effluents. Expediency, Mr. Bailey averred, is no longer an excuse.

The role of weather conditions was touched upon by Mr. Bailey. It was, quite naturally, given more attention by H. H. Schrenk, Ph. D., IHF research director, who discussed the chemistry of smog. That troublesome atmospheric condition was painted in a variety of compositions, causes, and effects. Its analysis must start with its causes and composition and go on through the reactions which the components have when mixed with air, especially moist air. Such things as the transition of sulphur dioxide to sulphur trioxide to sulphuric acid are common. The meteorologic influences on such reactions are many and complex. Their study is being organized.

Donora Smog Tragedy

In the classic Donora smog of a year ago, ex post facto study has disclosed, there were sulphur dioxide, sulphur, chlorine, chlorides, arsine, stibine, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, metallic oxides, and many minor components. No one of them was enough to produce clinical syndromes. Single substances and combinations have different effects in that respect. There is a dearth of data in these matters. Knowledge of composition, of course, is essential to effective preventive control.

A more direct implicating of the weather was made by Prof. H. C. Willett, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who looked at air pollution problems as matters of dispersion or removal. Rain and snow are good removers. Wind is a good disperser, its results being much better when its force is exerted vertically than when horizontal. So it is that meteorological stability, when there is no breeze and a high pressure prevents atmospheric rising, aggravates the polluting effects of stack effluents. The sun combats high pressure and furthers rising currents. So, Summer is a low-pollution period. Winter also is low because high winds give horizontal dispersion. Spring is sort of midway. Autumn is bad. And smog, once formed, helps itself by blocking the effects of the sun. One cannot make the weather—but mechanical breezes can be provided.

Weather Plays Vital Role

Weather must be studied if smogs are to be avoided. General weather conditions have a basic role. It is necessary to know about local conditions—the prevalence of stability and high-pressure periods. These, Dr. Willett said, can readily be foreseen because they develop slowly.

Topography is a big factor in making smog—the old idea of filling valleys with industrial plants is bad because valleys are high-pressure areas. Probably the growth of air transportation will bring furnaces and factories up to the hilltops and let agriculture have the stream valleys. Meteorologic aspects of air-pollution by effluents were discussed as matters of plant location by Henry F. Hebley, director of research for the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company. He made a comparison of natural and industrial contributors to the particulate composition of smogs. He also showed some very pertinent photographs of the Pittsburgh area under various conditions of weather, and he called attention to the work of Sutton, Pearson, and others in the study of how weather and wastes combine to do harm.

Industrial wastes present a very serious problem in public relations, said G. Edward Pendray, of Pendray & Leibert, New York, a public-relations agent who proved to be something much more than a publicity man. Attacks on polluters are not always well founded, but dodging the problem is costly. It is poor business to say that an allegation of pollution "Ain't so." It is still worse to follow the all too common sequence of arguing that the plant was there before the people; declaring that the charges are a "Red" attack; getting legal counsel to say nothing except to deny. Compulsion is the inevitable result and loss of goodwill.

Remedying air pollution is costly, Mr. Pendray admitted; it is technically difficult. But, as an investment in public relations, it pays. It would cost several billion dollars to do what can be done under present knowledge. Millions are being spent—$35,000,000 by fifty companies in the past two years, which will spend $33,000,000 in the next two. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has spent $5,000,000; Dow Chemical Company, $3,000,000; Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and Ford Motor Company $1,500,000 each. Some chemical companies, Calco division of American Cyanamid is outstanding, have spent as much as $5,000,000. It is paying them, Mr. Pendray said.

He urged:—

1. There be no new designs without adequate provision for control of wastes.

2. Existing plants be cleaned up, so study must be started and contributory conditions must be attacked.

3. If charges are met, deal openly and fairly with them.

4. If charges are not justified, reply with frankness and facts; support a thorough study by the community to get at the bottom.

Technical Knowledge Essential

Enterprise, big or little, in Mr. Pendray's view, is a part of its community. It should act as such. Men, not law, should deal with air pollution, said Richard F. Hanson, of the Allied Chemical &Dye Corporation, because there is no sound basis for specific regulation. Much technical knowledge is needed. Legislative trends indicate a lack thereof. The tendency will follow the pattern set with relation to stream pollution. The outlook there is not a happy one. Legislation or other compulsion cannot provide relief which cannot be got more cheaply and effectively by voluntary undertakings.

The inadequacy of technical data was stressed by Louis C. McCabe, Ph.D., chief of the Office of Air and Stream Pollution Prevention Research of the United States Bureau of Mines, who discussed air pollution from both social and economic angles. The problems go back to 1306 when the burning of coal was begun. Thirty-five years ago it was costing Pittsburgh $8,500,000 for cleaning work. The 200-percent increase in industrial activity since 1937 has had a commensurate increase in waste. The public just has to get interested, especially because the health aspects of air pollution are but little known—not nearly so much as the damage to crops and clothing!

Problem Has Many Angles

Because the pollution problem is psychologically big, it must be approached by exact channels, Dr. McCabe said. Smoke abatement, for example, is relatively simple, but the conditions complicate it. Automatic apparatus holds some promise. That requires knowledge of particle size which is important. The size of the plant is a big factor—also the money behind it. Concentrations offer special problems. There are many angles; hence, the necessary study must be social and economic and must have scientific, technical, and managerial cooperation.

Further emphasis on the matter of the necessity to know more about air pollution in order to do more about it was laid by W. C. L. Hemeon, IHF engineering director. Dust being a nuisance or a hazard, according to the public's view of it, its volume or weight means nothing except in comparisons with other periods. It is necessary, therefore, in computing the magnitude of air pollution to keep continuous records. These must include soiling tests, gravity accumulations of heavy dusts (grits), adhesion coatings of fine dusts (soots), chemical corrosions, effects of sulphur dioxide and other components on vegetation. Faithful attention and adequate instrumentation are e s s e n t i a l. Causes and effects must be conveniently and comparably recorded.

Surface effects are considerable, Mr. Hemeon said; other evidence must be optically measured, and chemical tests are needed. Smoke can be measured by sunlight comparisons. Microscopic, spectrophotometric, diffraction, and other methods are needed. It is most desirable that the approach be realistic and the procedure cooperative.

Medicine has been the custodian of diseases, rather than of health, said Raymond Hussey, M.D., dean of the Wayne University School of Occupational Health; so, it knows all too little about the latter, diagnostically or in evaluation. It knows enough to advise against exaggeration of the hazardousness of the chemical and physical environment of human beings. Tolerances are variables; but it will be well to know what the particulate components of a polluting effluent carry with them when inhaled.

Controlling Water-Borne Wastes

Man has a high power of resistance to many things, Dr. Hussey said; but the cause of failure to tolerate and the effects thereof require study in order that they may properly be correlated. The question of the relationship of pulmonary carcinoma and air pollution was cited.

Discussion moved from air to water when George D. Beal, Ph.D., assistant director of Mellon Institute, told about the application of science to the control of water-borne wastes. He had a number of case histories to illustrate his point that wastes should be so treated as not to be offensive and water should come out of a plant as clean as it goes in. It was clear throughout his review of work on pollution abatement in Pennsylvania that sewage and other municipal wastes are no less objectionable than industrial effluents as pollutants. The problems of sewage pollution are aggravated by the fact that it is not only odor that is given off into the air.

The purity of water for industrial use is one major aspect of its industrial importance, Dr. Beal said. It is not desirable that its purification at one point should run into the stream contaminants to plague those farther down its run. The Pennsylvania specification is that a pollutant present to the extent of 50 per million at an outlet is to go down to 25 by the time it reaches the next intake. Plants are required to clear the effluent water to its intake state. The removal of ashes and similar waste is accepted as a part of operating cost; so should the disposal of all waste, Dr. Beal contended. To preclude legislative compulsion, he advised that stream pollution be abated by practical means and study be directed to reducing the cost of abatement. He also advised research for the development of useful products from waste, but said that abatement should not wait upon that.

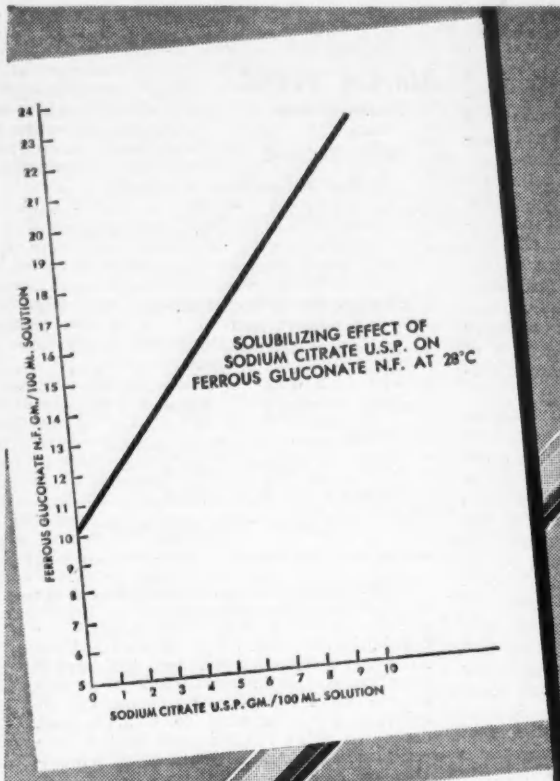
Du Pont Policy Outlined

The waste-disposal policy of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was appreciatively outlined by Dr. Beal. He noted the inadequacy of data on the composition of stream pollutants and told of the program of ASTM committee D-19 on industrial water between intake and outlet. In that connection plant surveys are wise. Study should be directed to various disposal methods, segregation, blending, and so on. Progressive reuse of water should be aimed at.

The public is more insistent upon stream purity than are regulatory officials, Dr. Beal said. It especially desires the removal of sensible evidence of pollution. Application of precipitation, sedimentation, or oxidation results in sludges which offer another problem. Evaporation of chemically salted water leaves residues—and another problem. Biological oxidation deserves more study. The objective should be to make the waters of industrially used streams what they should be for the good of all.

The attitude of industry toward stream pollution is largely one of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost — or the one farthest down the stream—said W. B. Hart, superintendent of services for the Atlantic Refining Company, who is chairman of the committee on pollution abatement of the Pennsylvania Chamber of Commerce. Hard work and straight thinking are making some change in that respect and will make more, because it is economically and socially impossible for every man to be for

—*Continued on page 59*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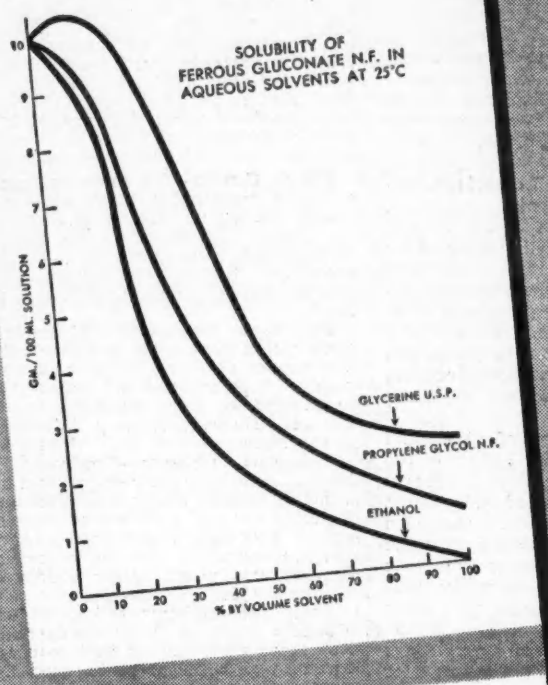

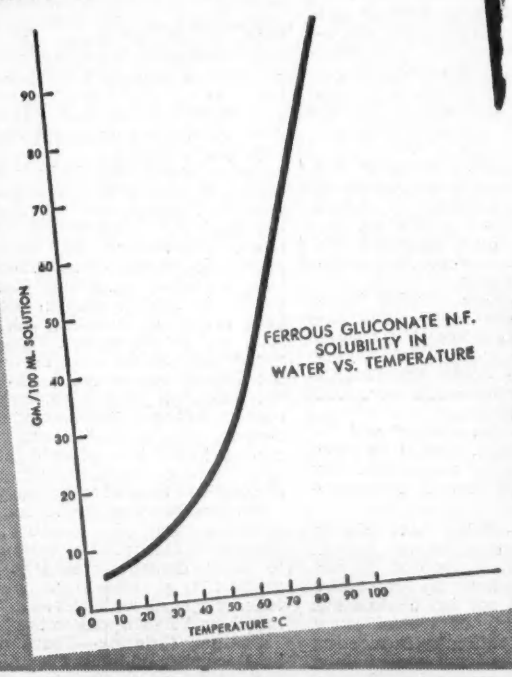

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Heavy Chemicals

Reduction in the price of metallic tin was reflected in lower prices for tin chloride (stannous) anhydride, tin crystals, tin oxide, tin sulphate, tin tetrachloride anhydrous and sodium stannate. The establishment of lower prices did not stimulate buying interest to any appreciable extent and there appeared to be a lack of confidence in the stability of the metal. The fact that tin future shipments are selling below the spot price has not contributed any prestige to the maintenance of spot quotations. Lead was also lower under continued foreign competition. Prices of sodium tungstate were reduced under selling pressure.

Buying interest was fairly active at the close of the month. Small lot sales predominated and there appeared to be a desire to hold down stocks over the year-end inventory period. Market observers, however, asserted that total sales in November would compare favorably with October. There was no easement in the supply of chlorine last week and the market has remained tight throughout the entire month. Soda ash and caustic soda retained a comfortable supply condition and there were no serious shortages in any of the other heavy tonnage chemicals or in the acid classification.

Domestic monthly production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals for September generally were slightly higher than those of the preceding month and of the corresponding month of last year, according to the Bureau of the Census. Increases above August 1949 quantities were reported for 18 of the 35 chemicals included in the Bureau's continuous monthly survey, while decreases were reported for 13. Sixteen of the 35 chemicals were produced in larger volume during September, 1949, than in September, 1948.

Of the "heavy volume" chemicals, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, caustic soda and hydrochloric, nitric and phosphoric acid were all produced in greater quantities than in August, 1949, or September 1948. Gains were also reported for the sodium phosphate compounds and silver nitrate. Declines of 7 percent or less occurred in the production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia, calcium carbide, and hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,499,000 in September showed a loss of one percent from August. Ten wholesalers showed a loss of 7 percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with August, 1948, their sales were down 24 percent and their inventories were down 14 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.6 percent for the week ending November 19, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 99.9 in the preceding week, and 100.8 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Demand has been sufficient to maintain shipments at a fair seasonal average during the month of November. Increased production has kept the supply situation comfortable and prompt shipments have continued available at former price levels.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest showed signs of slowing down at the close of the month and it looked as though the cracker bakeries had built up inventories sufficiently to cover the holiday trade. Sales during the month were well up to the seasonal average.

Bleaching Powder—No unusual activity has featured this market. Small lot sales for current wants were responsible for most of the month's business. Prices remained unchanged.

Calcium Chloride—Sales have shown seasonal expansion during the past month, the largest increase developing at the close. Producers have built up inventories to meet the demand for ice control but point out that in case of violent snow storms there may be difficulty in meeting a heavy influx of orders immediately. Aside from possible emergencies the market appears in good shape.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 2½c. per lb.
tungstate, 10c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 3.05c. per lb.
crystals, 5½c. per lb.
metal, 10c. per lb.
oxide, 5c. per lb.
sulphate, 2.88c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
217.7	217.7	218.1	235.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	123.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chlorine—Stocks in the eastern area remained short throughout the entire month of November with consuming demand exceeding production. Short shipments have featured the movement and the supply situation was definitely tight at the close of the week. September production of chlorine gas amounted to 147,214 tons, compared with 147,825 tons in the preceding month and 136,382 tons in September, 1948.

Copper Sulphate—Some pickup in demand developed at the close of the month for industrial use particularly from the mining industry. Shipments to the Pacific coast have also increased although it is not expected that agricultural inquiry from the eastern area will materialize substantially before the turn of the year. Export sales, as far as Europe is concerned, have remained quiet. The market is still featured by split quotations as a result of a difference in price views of producers.

Potash, Caustic—Dry forms commanded a little more attention at the close of the month but buying interest was mostly in the liquid. Soapmakers have continued to take the latter form in fairly large quantities. Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment at former price levels.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments to glass plants have been sustained with a fair degree of regularity throughout the month. Both calcined and hydrated were in demand for glass specialty use. Textile mills showed relatively little interest in the liquor.

Potassium Chlorate—Producers have been able to keep their output sold about a month ahead. Shipments to the match factories were of satisfactory dimensions during November and inquiries over the last two weeks have resulted in some sales for fireworks, probably for holiday celebration.

Soda Ash—Shipments into industrial channels remained fairly steady and the November movement is said to compare favorably with the preceding month. The supply situation continued easy. Production of light ash in September amounted to 167,802 tons, compared with 156,920 in August and 167,340 tons in September, 1948. Output of dense ash was 113,101 tons in September against 111,597 in the previous month and 132,133 in September last year. Production of natural soda ash was 16,913 tons in September, compared with 16,645 in August and 24,712 tons in September, 1948.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks have met requirements without difficulty during the past month. Demand has not varied greatly but held the improvement noted in October. Production by the electrolytic process in September amounted to 139,655 tons of liquid including 19,657 tons of solid. In August output totaled 133,373 tons of liquid including 20,120 tons of solid and in September, 1948, production registered 133,986 tons of liquid including 29,206 tons of solid. Production by the lime-soda process amounted to 42,488 tons including 10,804 tons of solid in September, against 42,560 tons of liquid including 11,182 tons of solid in August and 62,177 tons of liquid including 22,187 tons of solid in September a year ago.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Market remained in balance over the month of November. Producers' stocks have continued adequate to meet demand promptly. September production of refined amounted to 11,860 tons, compared with 14,344 in the previous month and 13,376 tons in September, 1948.

Sodium Chlorate—Consuming interest in December shipment continued active last week and at the close of the month the major part of December production

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

was under contract. Most of the inquiries were for industrial uses with some evidence of increasing demand for agricultural requirements (weed-killer). Prices firm and unchanged.

Sodium Nitrite—Demand over the past month was described as fair. The most attention came from the meat packers. Production has met requirements readily without leaving any important accumulation of stocks.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower at 50.7c. to 57.2c. per pound for drums, delivered in the eastern area. Lower producing costs occasioned by the decline in tin metal caused the downward revision. Demand slow.

Sodium Sulphate—September production was slightly above the preceding month. The total was 9,712 tons of anhydrous refined, against 9,477 in August and 13,703 tons in September last year.

Sodium Tungstate—Priced lower under competitive influences. Immediate shipments of technical now available at $1.10 per pound delivered in the eastern area. Demand has shown some improvement during the past month.

Tin Chloride—Quoted lower reflecting the break in metal prices. Producers named 79.30c. to 80.30c. per pound for 400 pound drums. Demand slow with consumers awaiting further developments in the metal market.

Tin Crystals, Hydrous—Prices lower and adjusted to meet the current quotations in tin. Buying interest slow with consumers confining purchases to actual wants. Closing price 62½c. per pound.

Tin Oxide—Priced lower at 90c. to 91c. per pound. The price break was entirely the result of the decline in the metal. Consumer interest slow.

Tin Sulphate—Followed along the lines set by other tin based-chemicals. Producers' list prices range from 90.54c. to 92.54c. per pound, depending upon quantity, a decline of 2.88c. per pound.

Tin Tetrachloride—Reduced 2½c. per pound to 53½c. to 54½c., depending upon quantity. Decline did not stimulate buying interest as consumers are not convinced with the stability of the metal.

Zinc Sulphate—Buying interest did not improve to any appreciable extent at the close of the month and the market remained a relatively quiet affair. It was stated that the rayon mills have shown no unusual interest to date and demand from the stearate and glue manufacturers has continued slow. The fact that crystals are listed higher than flaked is an indication of the slow extent of current business. In producing quarters it was stated that any permanent increase in demand would rapidly adjust prices to their proper alignment.

Acids

Acetic—Demand for glacial covered a little broader consuming field at the close of the month. It was stated that inquiry from the rayon mills, textile finishing and for chemical applications was of better volume than at the beginning of November. Stocks continued available for immediate or prompt shipments at former price levels.

Chromic—Platers have taken this acid for current wants and aggregate sales for domestic use have compared favorably with those of the preceding month. Stocks, while not excessive, have been capable of meeting requirements without difficulty.

Muriatic—Maintenance of miscellaneous demand has kept the market in a fair state of activity. Production has been sufficient to sustain a comfortable supply situation without any quotable change in prices.

Oxalic—No shortage of available stocks during the past month. Consuming demand has continued spotty with buyers limiting operations to current wants. The market's price structure has remained firm regardless of the long supply situation.

Sulphuric—Shipments of larger dimensions were noted last week. It was stated that the backup of stocks resulting from the recent shut down at the steel mills is now being relieved. There appeared to be a better demand from other consuming sources also and suppliers stated that the outlook at the close showed improvement over that at the beginning of the month. Gross production in September totaled 840,955 tons including 212,910 made by the chamber process and 628,045 tons by the contact process. Gross production in August was 871,458 tons and in September last year 866,168 tons were made. The amount of fortified spent acid recovered in September, 1949, was 49,064 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum ingot production at secondary smelters increased 28 percent to 7,643 short tons in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. Aluminum-base

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scrap consumption gained approximately 30 percent over the July total. The large gain in output of ingot reflected low inventories accompanied by a slight improvement in the secondary aluminum market, both pricewise and in demand.

Consumption of scrap, over two-thirds of which was plant scrap, totaled 8,645 tons in August. The greatest gains were noted in the increased use of borings and turnings, new alloy sheet and clips, miscellaneous plant scrap, old castings and forgings, and new cast scrap. Foil consumption was at the highest level ever recorded by this survey, but low records were established in dross and skimmings, old wire and cable, and irony aluminum. Stocks of both plant and obsolete scrap declined only slightly during August.

Copper—Market situation quiet and steady at the close of the month. It was expected that the buying movement would be resumed when January books are opened this week. According to trade reports, copper consumption in October totaled 106,928 tons, a moderate decrease from the preceding month. Electrolytic remained at 18½c. per pound delivered Valley basis at the close of the week.

Lead—Priced lower at 12c. per pound New York and 11.80c. St. Louis. The new price equals the year's low that was in effect from May 26 to July 8. Since that time it moved up to a summer high of 15⅛c. and subsequently lost all the gain. Consuming demand did not improve substantially at the lower level and there was still a disposition to cover immediate wants.

The average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines in September declined 8 percent from the August level, according to the Bureau of Mines. September lead production, in terms of recoverable metal, was 30,281 short tons, an average of 1,009 tons per day compared with 33,905 tons in August produced at an average rate of 1,094 tons per day.

Combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma totaled 13,532 tons in September, a 3-percent drop from the August level. Output in the Southeastern Missouri region decreased 9 percent owing to a slightly lower production rate at mines and the shorter working period in September as compared with August. In the Tri-State district lead production gained 29 percent over August, largely the result of a full month's operation in September of the mines and mills, which were shut down from July 1 to August 8 because of a labor strike. Operation of a large mill permitted other mines that shipped custom ore to it to resume production.

Quicksilver—Demand slow and the market has been a relatively quiet affair throughout the past month. Buyers have been interested mostly in actual requirements and small lot sales have predominated. At the close 100 flask lots and over were priced at $71 to $72 per flask with small lots held at $73 to $75 per flask, depending upon the seller and quantity.

Silver—Prices have shown no variation over the past month. Demand has continued sufficiently active to hold the market steady. Silver bullion closed at 73¼c. an ounce in the New York market.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce New York	Per ounce London
High	Sept. 7, 1949—73¼c.	Sept. 20, 1949—64d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Tin—Spot prices of tin were reduced last week 10c. a pound to 85c. by the Tin Sales Corporation, selling agency for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Up to Sept. 28 when the R. F. C. was sole importer and seller of tin to United States consumers, its price had been $1.03 a pound. On that date, when industrial users were again permitted to purchase the metal direct from other sources, the R. F. C. price was lowered to 96c. and on October 24 it was again cut to 95c., meeting a price established by the British Supply Ministry at that time. Recently the Ministry set a quotation equivalent to 90c. a pound, delivered in New York. On the London Metal Exchange, meanwhile, the spread between spot and forward prices has been steadily widening.

Zinc—Sales of moderate dimensions were reported on the basis of 9¾c. per pound St. Louis last week. It was stated that galvanizers were the principal buyers and enough support was rendered to hold the market steady. Most of the material sold was by custom smelters although late in the week some sales by producers were reported.

Nat. Gypsum Advances Davidson

The National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed William T. Davidson to the newly created post of general traffic manager. Mr. Davidson, who has been with the company since 1937, was formerly director of administrative planning.

NAPA Appoints Forker Containers Committee Head

The National Association of Purchasing Agents has appointed Lee R. Forker, Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, national chairman of its national committee on containers. Members of the committee are:—

District one, B. C. Keeler, Libby, McNeill & Libby, and E. H. Weaver, Union Oil Company of California; district two, Leo Leahy, Armour & Co.; district three, William Krueger, Ralston Purina Company; T. G. Paterson, Gates Rubber Company, and R. F. Sedgwick, American Can Company, district four, J. C. Ostrom, Gerber Products Company; district five, W. K. Falls, Frank W. Horner, Ltd.

District six, William F. Jones, Gulf Oil Corporation; district seven, Paul J. Martersteck, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., T. Oldenburg, Norge Division, Borg-Warner Corporation, and E. L. Sanderlin, Monsanto Chemical Company; district eight, Everett F. Bennet, Borden Company, James M. Berry, Vick Chemical Company, and Edgar E. Rumple, Merck & Co., and district nine, Benjamin Baylis, Rumford Division, Heyden Chemical Corporation, and Austin B. Secor, Dewey & Almy Chemical Company.

Stokes Develops New Pail For Acid, Alkaline Chemicals

Stokes Molded Products, Inc., Trenton, N. J., has developed a new molded pail, utilizing a virgin rubber base compound and other original features, that is expected to give greater safety and serviceability in the handling of acid and alkaline chemicals. The new compound is claimed to give the pail greater resistance to corrosive chemicals, abrasion and heat than conventional compounds. Described as light, shock-resistant, rigid and almost chemically inert, the pail is equipped with a special bail-type handle of lead-plated stainless steel, with a hard-rubber grip.

Yale & Towne Opens Chicago Sales Service Headquarters

The Philadelphia division of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company entertained 1,500 midwestern industrial and railroad executives at the special opening of the new Chicago regional materials handling sales and service headquarters recently.

The occasion also served to introduce a series of new hydraulically operated devices that can be applied to standard industrial trucks that, the manufacturer states, will permit them to handle mechanically, safely and speedily any kind of material, whether liquid or bulk, whether in bags, boxes or barrels.

Rare Earth Deposits Found in Calif.

An important discovery of rare earth minerals in an extremely unusual geological formation has been uncovered in southeastern California, according to Dr. W. E. Wrather, director of the Geological Survey.

The deposit lies in San Bernardino County, and includes at least five veins, three of which contain considerable bastnasite, a fluocarbonate of cerium and lanthanum, with thorium and uranium. The uranium and thorium content, however, appears to be too small to make the deposit of commercial interest for the recovery of these two elements. Accessory minerals are limonite, hematite, barite, fluorite, siderite, quartz, and a little galena.

Aries Issues New Publication

R. S. Aries & Associates, chemical engineer and economist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has commenced publication of a new house organ, called "Chemonomics." The publication is designed to tell how the company is organized to eliminate much of the lag between technological advances and the successful marketing of products.

Trade Briefs

Blackmer Pump Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has appointed Stephen C. May vice-president and general sales manager.

Monsanto Chemical Company is recommending its "Santomerse No. 1" wetting agent as an aid in the scalding and dehairing of hogs.

William W. Rubey, staff research geologist of the Geological Survey, has been elected president of the Geological Society of America to serve during 1950.

Robert C. Winthrop, jr., assistant export manager of G. R. Coleman & Co., New York, left recently for a three months tour of the company's associates in Europe.

Dr. Lincoln T. Work

Of Powdered Material Research Laboratories, Cambridge, Mass., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of industrial and engineering chemistry. Through error, the picture printed with this announcement in last week's OPD was actually that of G. B. Work of Hercules Powder Company.

Isopropenyl Acetate Data Issued by Tennessee Eastman

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., has published a bulletin outlining the properties of isopropenyl acetate. Included among the characteristic reactions discussed are enol acetylation, reaction with alcohol and amines, reaction with acids, halogenation and polymerization. Copies may be obtained from the company.

Chicago Rubber Group Plans Christmas Party December 16

The Chicago Rubber Group will hold its annual Christmas party at the Morrison hotel on December 16. John C. Gallagher, Allis Rubber Corporation, is chairman of the committee for the event.

Mineral Investigations Reported by B. of M.

Recently issued reports of investigations by the United States Bureau of Mines, which are available free at the Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., include the following on minerals of chemical interest:—

Bauxite investigations in Barbour and Henry Counties, Ala. (4521).
Fluorite deposit in Maricopa County, Ariz. (4540).
Lead-zinc deposit in Lincoln County, Nev. (4541).
Lime quarrying and plan methods in Clark County, Nev. (Information Circular 7517).
Manganese deposits in Bartow County, Ga. (4539).
Mineral testing laboratories in United States and Canada (Information Circular 7523).
Oil field engineering studies in Franklin County, Tex. (4594).
Oxide manganese ore concentration in Weber an d Rich Counties, Utah (4524).
Phosphate mining methods in southeastern Idaho (Information Circular 7529).
Synthetic liquid fuels investigations bibliography (Information Circular 7534).
Titanium powder metallurgy at Boulder City, Nev. (4519).
Tungsten deposit in Madera County, Calif. (4543).
Zinc-lead mine operation in Grant County, N. Mex. (Information Circular 7524).

Shell Development Plans Emeryville Lab Expansion

Shell Development Company, New York, is planning the erection of a new four story building at its Emeryville, Calif., laboratories. The building is expected to allow for a shifting and reallocation of space within the plant and to provide additional space for both laboratory facilities and staff offices.

Amer. Cyanamid Expands Facilities

The industrial chemicals division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has installed new facilities for production of carburizing and heat-treating compounds at its plant in Kalamazoo, Mich. The company will also continue to manufacture some of these compounds at its Warners plant in Linden, N. J.

Trade Briefs

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company's branch offices throughout the country will promote and sell products of the company's recently acquired Belfield Valve division.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company's Philadelphia division has published a new folder giving instructions on how to operate gas trucks safely and with a minimum of wear to moving parts.

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Ammonium Persulfate	$(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	$2NaCO_3.3\ H_2O_2$
Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide	$Na_4P_2O_7.2\ H_2O_2$
Urea Peroxide	$CO(NH_2)_2.\ H_2O_2$
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Resinous Products Making New Polyvinyl Plasticizer

The Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has put into full plant-scale production a new polyester plasticizer said to combine many desirable properties of both the monomeric and polymeric types. Designated "Paraplex G-60," the new product is characterized by low viscosity, high plasticizing efficiency, good behavior at low temperatures, light color, broad compatibility and low cost, according to the manufacturer.

As a plasticizer in polyvinyl chloride compounds, "G-60" is said to bring low temperature flexibility to polyvinyl sheet and film stocks. The company reports that, in part because of its low viscosity, it has demonstrated its usefulness in the preparation of vinyl dispersion compounds such as organosols and plastisols. It has also been found to exert a unique and useful stabilizing action on PVC type resins, producing compounds which appear to offer significant advantages by eliminating such objectionable characteristics as staining, opacifying and spewing, often associated with the use of conventional stabilizers, the company states.

ASTM Organizes Ohio Valley District

Formal organization of the Ohio Valley District of the American Society for Testing Materials has been completed. The district encompasses Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Its organization completes ASTM coverage of the Northeastern and Midwestern sections of the United States.

The officers of the Ohio Valley District are:—Chairman, J. C. Harris, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Dayton; vice-chairman, J. H. Calbeck, of the American Zinc Sales Company, Columbus; secretary, J. C. Pitzer, of the Formica Insulation Company, Cincinnati.

Hilton-Davis Enlarges Dyestuffs Laboratory

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has put into operation its newly enlarged dyestuffs laboratory in Cincinnati. Completely air conditioned, the laboratory has facilities for routine testing and standardization of dyestuffs and for research looking toward development of new products and new methods of application.

Michigan Chemical, LoBue Company Consolidate Offices

The Michigan Chemical Corporation and the Philip J. LoBue Company have consilidated their offices at the headquarters of the Michigan Chemical Corporation, 230 Park avenue, New York. The new telephone number at the New York address is Murray Hill 9-0060.

Beardsell to Join Container Labs

Allyn C. Beardsell, headquarters supervisor of merchandise packaging and warehouse methods of the Western Electric Company, will resign that post on December 1 to accept an appointment to the staff of Container Laboratories, Inc., New York. The company operates laboratories in New York, San Francisco and Chicago for engineering, consultation, research and testing services in the fields of packaging, handling and shipping.

CCNY Alumni to Hear Pauling

The Chemistry Alumni Association of the City College of New York will hold its second bicentennial science lecture in the great hall of the college on December 7. Prof. Linus Pauling, president of the American Chemical Society and director of the department of chemistry of the California Institute of Technology, will deliver the lecture, on the topic "Structural Chemistry in Relation to Biology and Medicine."

Warren Heads LPG Study Group

The National Petroleum Council has appointed its committee on liquefied petroleum gas (1949-'50) in response to a request by the Department of the Interior for a study on the present liquefied petroleum gas situation, including the production and transportation of the gas. W. K. Warren, Warren Petroleum Corporation, has been appointed chairman of the group.

Hercules Issues 'Paracols' Data

A new folder listing properties, applications, and other pertinent information about "Paracols," Hercules Powder Company's wax and wax resin emulsions for the paper industry, is now available. The folder briefly describes the three stability classifications of "Paracols" and how they may be used internally or in surface application, in the manufacture of paper and board.

Union Carbide Elects Dial Director, Hannan Secretary

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has elected Morse G. Dial a director and Kenneth H. Hannan secretary. Mr. Dial joined the company in 1929 as a member of the sales staff of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, and has been a vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation since August of this year. Mr. Hannan, who joined the company in 1936, has been serving as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Electro Metallurgical Division.

Spencer Assigns Monson, McGill

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed Charles Monson sales representative for its agricultural chemicals department, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and has named E. F. McGill to its agricultural chemical sales staff, with headquarters in Kansas City. Mr. Monson was formerly located in the company's Kansas City office.

Fertilizer Data for N.W. Ready

A study of production, consumption, distribution, and trends in the fertilizer industry in the Pacific Northwest has been prepared by the Raw Materials Survey, 701 Woodlock building, Portland 5, Ore. Particulars may be got by addressing A. O. Bartell, managing engineer.

Trade Briefs

Texas Company has set up a centralized bureau of standards at its Beacon, N. Y., research center.

Arkell & Smiths, multiwall bag manufacturer, has appointed Henry H. Wilson manager of its plant at Canajoharie, N. Y.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published a booklet on the use of pentachlorophenol as a wood preservative on the farm.

Shell Chemical Corporation has published a booklet on the value of soil fumigation to tobacco growers, entitled "More Tobacco with D-D." Copies may be obtained from the company at 500 Fifth avenue, New York.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lowest prices of the month were established for dried blood, tankage and menhaden meal and scrap last week. Trading was not active and the support from feeders was not sufficient to hold prices. Some improvement in the demand for shipments of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and potash developed as a result of the resumption of operations at several small fertilizer-mixing plants which had been closed down during the Summer and harvesting seasons. A strike at the potash plants at Carlsbad, New Mexico, has checked output and shipments from that source.

The tonnage of fertilizers exported from the United States during August was the highest on record for a single month. Totaling 352,000 short tons, according to a summarization of Census Bureau data by the National Fertilizer Association, August shipments were about 39 percent greater than those during the same month of 1948 and almost twice the quantity recorded for August, 1940. The largest single item on the export list—Florida land pebble phosphate rock—accounted for 44 percent of the month's total. Nitrogenous materials and nitrogenous phosphates were also exported in large quantities, showing gains over corresponding year-ago figures of 33,000 tons and 25,000 tons respectively. Potash exports showed no change from those of a year earlier. The value of the August fertilizer exports—$7,600,000—was 23 percent higher than that of August, 1948; lower prices for certain materials and proportionately larger quantities of less expensive materials resulted in a relatively smaller gain in value than in quantity.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Demand was not unusually active during November. It was stated that shipments to fertilizer mixers in the eastern area have been satisfactory, but west of Illinois the movement has not been so good. According to reports, most of the coke-oven output is under contract for the season, and suppliers have been able to maintain former prices. Reports have been heard of sizable quantities of converters' material being sold for export. Some improvement in the domestic demand developed late in the month, when there was more activity at the smaller mixing plants that remained idle over the Summer and harvesting periods.

Calcium Nitrate—First shipment of calcium nitrate from Norway to reach the Pacific Northwest in 15 years was unloaded at Portland recently. The material is in pelleted form and contains 15½ percent nitrogen and 20 percent water soluble calcium. It was stated that, although the first shipment comprised only a few hundred tons, it may mark the regular importation of calcium nitrate for Northwest agriculture.

Cyanamid—Importations in August amounted to 18,336 tons, compared with 13,581 for the same month last year. Imports from January 1 through August 31 were 81,818 tons, against 75,698 tons for the corresponding period in 1945.

Dried Blood—Priced lower, with occasional sales at $8 per unit of ammonia here and at Chicago. Absence of support from the feed trade was reflected in a declining market over the past month.

Fish Meal—Quiet and easier in the Baltimore area, with sellers naming $170 per ton for menhaden and occasional resales below this figure. Not much offered, not much demand.

Sodium Nitrate—Market situation quiet with prices unchanged. Stocks ample to meet current requirements.

Tankage—Prices lower with feed demand slowed down. Sales here and at Chicago at $8.00 per unit of ammonia.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments showed no significant improvement at the close of the month. Superphosphate plants have continued flush with stocks and some are unable to take any more rock until they can relieve their storage capacity. Meanwhile, stocks have remained ample to meet the current extent of demand.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of normal superphosphate during September totaled 687,672 short tons, according to the Bureau of the Census. This represented a 7 percent decline from August production, but a slight increase over that for September of 1948. Shipments, on the other hand, were up 15 percent compared to August, but were still 10 percent below the same month last year. Stocks on hand also increased 1 percent for the month to 1,025,880 tons, but were 14 percent below the figure for the corresponding month of 1948.

Concentrated superphosphate production for September fell 6 percent below the August level to 49,000 tons, but was nevertheless 9 percent above September 1948. Shipments dropped 3 percent from the previous month's total, but remained 21 percent above September 1948. Stocks on hand were approximately unchanged during the month at 91,860 tons.

September production of wet-based goods, at 4,750 short tons, was off 1 percent from the August figure, but was 19 percent above September of last year. There were substantial increases during the month in both shipments and consumption in the reporting plants, but stocks on hand increased 21 percent over those reported for the end of August to 12,455 tons.

Potashes

Three producing plants situated in the Carlsbad, New Mexico area, have gone on strike and output as well as shipments from that area have been stopped. It was stated that an estimated 85 percent of domestic production is now tied-up. Some of these plants had been working seven days a week. There was no serious pinch in stocks last week but it was asserted that a prolonged strike would seriously affect the season's output and change the supply picture appreciably.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading has been reportedly dull the past week. Ammonia nitrate sales have improved some while organics are almost at a standstill. Receipt of a good quality steamed 1/30 bone meal from Europe is expected to set the market price for domestic meal when it becomes available in larger quantities.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $74.38 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate—$65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia sulphate, $55 per ton bagged f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same in bags, $2.50 discount for bulk. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $71 per ton for steamed 1/30, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $144 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $164.15 to $167.25 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. $152.75-$159.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Triple, $71.50 per ton, 42 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $6 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

No new price announcements were made last week. The present movement is confined mostly to export account and to high temperature states. It is stated that these shipments have prevented stocks of chlordane, BHC, DDT and other synthetics from accumulating.

Sodium Arsenite—Owing to manufacturing difficulties encountered in warm weather dry sodium arsenite is only produced in the Winter season. Production has started and when the present manufacturing program is completed, no more will be available until a year from now. Ton lots are listed at 13¼c. in 100 pound drums and less than ton lots are priced at 14¼c., both prices are f.o.b. the works.

Sulphur

Mine shipments have maintained a satisfactory seasonal average throughout the month of November regardless of strikes and over-production in some of the consuming industries. Stocks have continued adequate to meet demand for home and export requirements promptly.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
scrap, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
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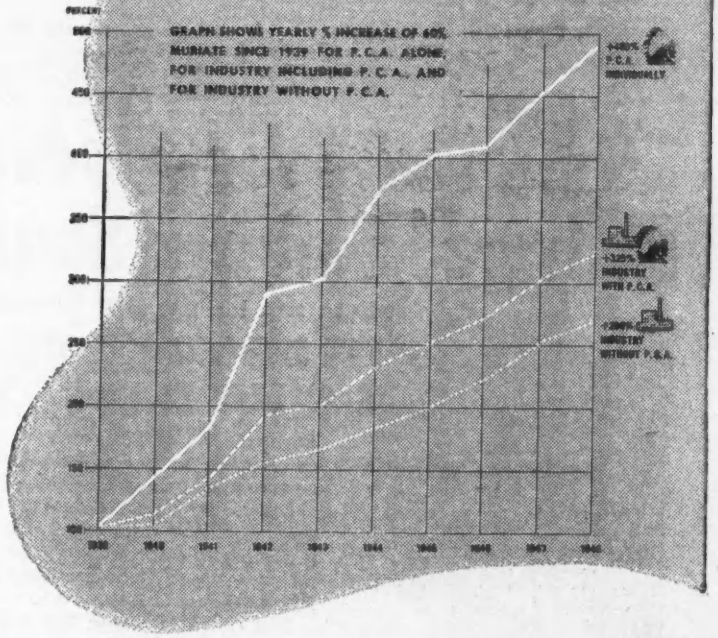
We've been doing some figuring...



1948 was a record year for domestic Potash. Using '39 as a base, the industry—not including P.C.A.—showed an increase of 280% in 60% Muriate. P.C.A. production lifts the industry increase to 325%. *P.C.A. alone shows a High Grade Muriate increase for the same period of 480%.*

95% of all P.C.A.'s '48 deliveries were in the form of 60% Muriate. Our new $4,000,000 production and refining facilities now are operating. Our deliveries for '49-'50 will break all previous records. In fact, P.C.A.'s production capacity for 60% Muriate this year will exceed by some 150,000 tons the entire potash consumption—all grades—of the nation ten years ago.

These figures are graphic evidence of the leadership P.C.A. has won... leadership in volume, in economy to you and to agriculture.

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Pesticides Minimum Labeling Requirements

—Continued from page 7

humans. Harmful if swallowed. (H. P.) Keep out of reach of children. (H. P.).

For emulsions containing not more than 25 percent DDT.

Caution: Repeated or prolonged contact with skin can cause toxic symptoms. Avoid excessive inhalation or skin contact. In case of spillage on skin, wash with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Harmful if swallowed. (H. P.) Keep out of the reach of children. (H. P.)

For emulsions containing more than 25 percent DDT.

Caution: Contact with skin can cause toxic symptoms. Avoid inhalation and skin contact. In case of spillage on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not use on household pets or humans. Harmful if swallowed. (H. P.) Keep out of reach of children. (H. P.)

For combustible mixtures; flash point between 80° and 150° F.

Use the appropriate statements as indicated in other subdivisions of this subparagraph and add:

Fire hazard: Caution—Do not spray into or near fire or open flame. Do not smoke while spraying.

For dust and powder formulations.

Caution: Avoid excessive inhalation. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

DDT aerosols.

Caution: DDT is toxic and when in solution can be absorbed through skin. Do not spray directly on skin or on animals. In case of accidental contact, wash with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Remove birds, pets and fish bowls from rooms being sprayed. Avoid excessive inhalation of aerosol mist.

DDT for use on animals.

Caution: DDT is toxic and when in solution can be absorbed through the skin. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling the concentrate or using the diluted product on animals.

Note: If the preparation contains other hazardous ingredients or solvents, appropriate additional cautions must be added to the foregoing.

(25) Dicholorethyl ether—10 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful Vapor! Harmful if swallowed. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly.

(26) 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) —Acid and inorganic salts—20 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid inhaling dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Organic esters and amine salts.

Caution: Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Note: Added warning statements regarding danger to crops through drifting dusts or sprays, should be used on all labels of 2,4-D formulations.

(27) Dinitro ortho cresol—10 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a glass of warm water. Repeat until vomiting occurs. Call A Physician Immediately!

Warning: Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

2 Percent to 10 percent.

Warning: May be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Below 2 percent.

Caution: Harmful if swallowed! Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Do not leave in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

(28) Di-(p-chlorophenyl) methyl carbinol—25 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful if swallowed! Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Below 25 percent.

Caution: Harmful if swallowed! Do not leave in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly. Avoid contamination of food.

(29) Ethyl bromide—10 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful vapor! Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor.

Fire hazard: Danger! Keep away from heat or open fire.

(30) Ethylene dibromide—10 percent and above.

Caution: Vapor harmful! Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

(31) Ethylene dichloride—10 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful vapor! Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Fire hazard: Danger! Keep away from heat and open flame.

(32) Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate; any effective concentration.

Caution: May Cause Irritation Of Nose, Throat And Skin! Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. In case of contact, flush with plenty of water. For eyes, get medical attention.

Fire hazard: For dust mixtures 50 percent and above. Keep away from fire and sparks.

(33) Fluorides—Inorganic, water soluble fluorides 10 percent and above.

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not breathe dust. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Inorganic, water soluble fluorides, below 10 percent.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed! Avoid prolonged breathing of dust. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Fluosilicates, 5 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed! Avoid prolonged breathing of dust or spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(34) Formaldehyde solutions—4 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Give milk, or white of egg beaten with water. Call A Physician Immediately!

Warning: Causes Irritation of Skin, Eyes, Nose and Throat! Do not breathe vapor. Do not leave on skin, eyes or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Use with adequate ventilation.

Below 4 percent.

Caution: Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor.

(35) Hydrochloric acid—10 percent and above (as hydrogen chloride).

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed! Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Note: Hydrochloric acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized hydrochloric acid (HCl) in a concentration of 10 percent or more is subject to the provisions of the Federal caustic poisons act, and labels for containers "suitable for household use" should comply with those provisions. When so labeled the products will be marked acceptably under the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act.

(36) Hypochlorites (sodium and potassium hypochlorite solutions)—10 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed!

Note: Hypochlorous acid, either free or combined and any preparation containing the same in a concentration so as to yield 10 percent or more by weight of available chlorine, excluding calx chlorinata bleaching powder and chloride of lime, are subject to the provisions of the Federal caustic poisons act, and labels for containers "suitable for household use" should comply with those provisions. When so labeled the products will be marked acceptably under the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act.

(37) Isopropylphenyl carbamate (IPC)—50 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed!

(38) Kerosene sprays (or similar formulations containing other petroleum distillates)—When sold for household use.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed! Keep out of the reach of children.

Fire hazard: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

When recommended for use on animals.

Caution: Avoid wetting the hides of animals.

Fire hazard: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

(39) Mercury compounds—Inorganic salts (except calomel)—20 percent and above (based on the percentage of elemental mercury present).

X Poison

Antidote: Give milk or white of egg

beaten with water, then a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat milk or white of egg beaten with water. Call a Physician Immediately.

Warning: Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Inorganic salts—below 20 percent (based on the percentage of elemental mercury present).

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not breathe dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Organic salts.

Due to wide variation in characteristics, each product must be considered individually.

(40) Mercury metallic (in ointments)—20 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give milk, or white of egg beaten with water, then a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Repeat milk or white of egg beaten with water. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: May produce irritation of skin and eyes. Application to large areas of skin may cause serious mercury poisoning.

Below 20 percent.

Warning: May cause irritation of skin and eyes. Application to large areas of skin may cause serious mercury poisoning.

(41) Methyl bromide.

X Poison

Antidote: Remove victim to fresh air immediately. Keep victim lying down and warm. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: May Be Fatal if Inhaled! Vapor Extremely Hazardous! Contact with liquid may produce burns. Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

(42) Methylene chloride.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed or Inhaled. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

(43) Nicotine and its salts—5 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote:—Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep warm. Give strong tea or coffee. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed, Inhaled or Absorbed Through Skin! Do not breathe vapor, fumes, dust or spray mist. Wear respirator. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

One percent to 5 percent solutions, and 2 percent to 5 percent dusts.

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed, Inhaled or Absorbed Through Skin! Do not breathe vapor, fumes, dust or spray mist. Do not leave in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Solutions below 1 percent.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed! Avoid breathing vapor, fumes, dust or spray mist. Do not leave on skin or in eyes. Wash thoroughly. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children.

Dusts below 2 percent.

Caution: Irritating Dust!

(44) Nitrobenzene (oil of mirbane)—25 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: *Internal.* Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Call a Physician Immediately!

External. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water.

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed or Absorbed Through Skin! Do not breathe vapor, fumes or spray mist. Do not get ineyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Below 25 percent.

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed or Absorbed Through Skin! Do not breathe vapor, fumes or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

(45) Orthodichlorobenzene — 10 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Do not leave in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

(46) Paints, containing DDT, DDD, chlordane, BHC or toxaphene.

Treat as oil solutions or emulsions.

(47) Parthion—Technical parathion and wettable powders 2 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: *Internal.* Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victime lie down and keep warm. Call a Physician Immediately!

External. If the skin is accidentally contaminated, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Warning: Extremely Hazardous if Swallower, Inhaled or Absorbed Through Skin! Rapidly absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wear protective gloves, clothing and goggles. If spilled on skin, wash immediately with soap and warm water. Wear an effective mask or respirator. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and warm water before eating or smoking. Wash all contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use.

Dusts, 2 percent and below.

Warning: Hazardous if Swallowed, Inhaled or Absorbed Through Skin! Avoid excessive inhalation and skin contact. Wear protective clothing, gloves and goggles. Wear an effective toxic dust respirator. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water after exposure.

Aerosols—greenhouse use.

X Poison

Antidote: *Internal.* Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Call Physician Immediately!

External. If the skin is accidentally contaminated, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Warning: Extremely Hazardous if Inhaled or Absorbed Through Skin! Use only while wearing an effective full face mask with a GMC 1 canister or equivalent equipment. Replace canister as directed. Avoid contact with skin. Wear protective clothing and gloves. Wash exposed skin with soap and warm water after use of the bomb. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs.

(48) Pentachlorophenol — Pentachlorophenol (except oil solutions or emulsions)—5 percent and above.

Warning: Harmful if inhaled or swallowed! Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Oil solutions or emulsions—3 percent and above.

Warning: Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin! Causes Skin Irritation! Do not breathe vapor, fumes or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

(49) Phenols (including phenols, cresols, cresylic acid)—10 percent and above.

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin! May produce severe burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

2 Percent to 10 percent.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed! Do not leave on skin, in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs (H.P.). Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Chlorophenyl phenol and sodium o-phenyl phenate 5 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed!

NOTE: Phenol and any preparation containing phenol in a concentration of 5 percent or more, are subject to the Federal caustic poisons act and labels for containers "suitable for household use" should comply with these provisions. When so labeled the products will be marked acceptably under the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act.

(50) Phosphorus (white or yellow)—1 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote Internal—Give one tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Follow by eight tablespoonfuls of medicinal mineral oil. (Not salad or vegetable oils.) Have victim lie down and keep warm. Call A Physician Immediately!

Warning: Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Do not breathe fumes.

Below 1 percent.

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed! Do not get in eyes, or skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Do not breathe fumes.

—*Continued on page 52*

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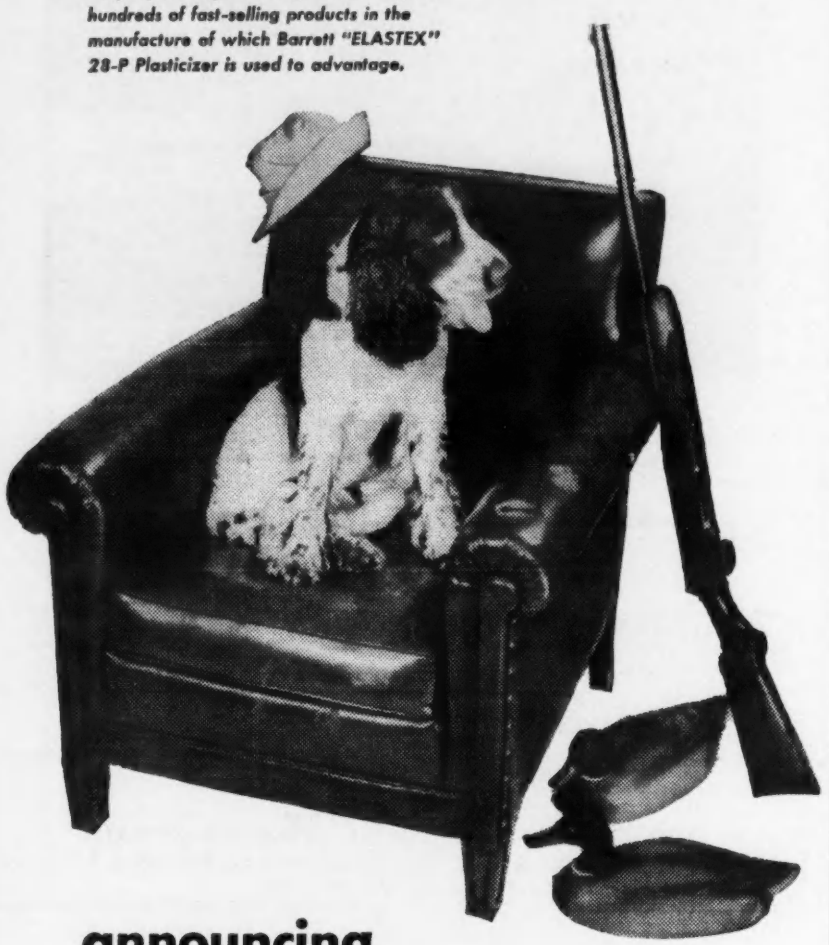

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Coaltar Chemicals

The scheduled operating rate of the steel industry jumped to 78.2 percent of capacity last week as a result of the settling of the steel strike and the return to work of the coal miners. This meant that the output of coaltar chemicals could be increased to meet the generally heavy demand. Most items were still in a tight position, but the picture was brightening.

The coal truce was still an uncertain matter and much depended on what the miners would do after November 30. The government had indicated it would take a firm stand and that was encouraging to producers.

The rate of return to comfortable supply was expected to depend largely on the individual product. Indications were that benzol, toluol and xylol would not be easy for a time yet and, depending on what would happen in demand, there was some question as to phthalic anhydride. Naphthalene, coaltar, pyridin and phenol were in a better position.

The steel companies reporting on estimated production for the week represented 94 percent of the capacity of the industry. Their production was equivalent to 1,441,600 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to a revised figure of 1,058,200 tons for the previous week.

Benzol—Producers of this item were recovering from the effects of the steel strike last week, but they still had a long way to go before output would be normal again. There had been reports that the steel industry was getting back on its feet even faster than had been anticipated but this was still not fast enough to catch up with all of the heavy demand. The item was still considered tight and in some sections of the country it was thought that the supply might not become entirely free again and inventories of producers building up before the second business quarter of next year. Although the industry in general felt that supply was in a better position than it had been a few weeks back, it was pointed out that the amount of the material that could be made was not sufficient for the market. Producers were shipping out of production with no chance to lay away any inventories. The steel situation seemed pretty well cleared up by last week and all that remained to be done was the putting of the plants back in production as fast as possible.

This was not a particularly difficult task as far as the steel picture related to it, although it was time consuming. The real difficulty was still the coal problem. Although the miners had returned to work it was only under the terms of a truce and during the week the industry still had no definite assurance that they would continue working after November 30. There were indications that Washington was willing to step into the picture to assure a continuing supply of coal and that was received as encouraging news by the steel industry. There was not sufficient time before November 30 for the mills to lay away an ample supply of coal to tide them over for any appreciable length of time and they therefore wanted something a little more tangible than assurances. Some of them were already doing what they could to conserve coal by cutting back production to some extent. The demand being what it was, this was an unfortunate time for them to have to save coal in that way. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week and some sources felt that prices would probably hold at their current levels until the end of the year.

Coaltar — The supply of this material continued to show an easing during the past week, but that did not mean that the material was again freely available. The steel mills were making a good recovery and their return to production was at a better rate than some sources had expected. That meant that the product was coming along in good shape but there were still shortages here and there, depending on just how much of a recovery individual mills had made. In all cases it was not possible for producers to satisfy their contract customers on a 100 percent basis, but they were doing the best they could with what material they had. Some sources in the industry estimated that if things go on the way they have been, there should be an approximate return to normal about the first week in December.

Demand for coaltar was still running high and it was expected that it would for a while yet. However, it was noted during the week that with the easing of the strike picture, buyers were less inclined to demand material for stockpiling, since a number of them felt that there was no reason for panic at this time and they could get along with normal purchases as soon as the material became more freely available. The difficulties of the steel situation had by now been pretty well forgotten, and the rate of the return to normal capacity was the main consideration. However, in the coal industry there was still some uncertainty. While the coal miners had returned to work and the supply of the material was coming through to the steel plants in good order, there was still some question as to what might happen after November 30. The government had given indications of taking a firm hand in the matter and if that should develop into fact the industry was pretty well sure of a continuing supply of fuel. As far as price was concerned, there were no changes reported during the week.

Creosote—The domestic supply of this material was easing up somewhat during the past week as the operations in the steel industry increased. During the steel and coal strikes this item was affected along with the others of coaltar origin, although the situation was not so hard to cope with because there were backlogs of the domestic material and steady arrivals of the item from abroad. As the steel plants began their return to nearer normal operations during the past week or so the domestic supply was naturally increasing. In some areas supply was greater than in others, depending on the location of the plants. The future supply of this item was, of course, dependent to some extent on what would be the outcome of the coal truce.

Considerable amounts were still arriving from England and in recent months there had been some of the material available from Germany. The Japanese industry was reported to be recovering although importers in this country were not sure how much, if any, there was of the material available from that source.

Demand for creosote was at reasonably good levels but was not sufficient to take all of the material off the market. What the demand for the rest of the year would be was a difficult thing to say for some sellers were of the opinion that there might be some improvement but there were others who felt that there would be no change.

Cresol—This material was still not entirely free as to availability during the past week, but with the steel strike over and the miners back at work, if even only under the basis of a truce, the picture was much brighter than it was several weeks back when both the steel and coal workers were out. Demand was continuing at a good rate and the price structure was reported to be unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Some tightness still prevailed in the market for this item during the past week, but things were beginning to look up. The return to work of both the steel and coal workers meant a revival of supply, although the industry was still keeping an eye on the coal picture to see what might happen after the expiration of the miners' truce on November 30. Demand for the product was continuing at a good rate and prices were unchanged. Imported material was helping the general supply and last week it was reported that

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.1	110.1	110.1	156.9

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 12 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	221,205
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	5,728,060
Benzol	gals.	721,828
Coaltar	gals.	2,677,752
Creosote oil	gals.	149,022
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	353,928
Phenol	lbs.	41,912
Toluol	gals.	144,355
Xylol	gals.	32,598

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

coal chemicals

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xylol
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quinoline
naphthalene, (crude and refined)
ammonium sulphate
ammonium thiocyanate
acenaphthene
beta methyl naphthalene

another 500 drums of the material had arrived in New York from England.

Naphthalene—The supply of this item was still somewhat tight during the past week but with the steel strike just about cleared up, the output was increasing and the demand being filled a bit easier. There was still material coming in from abroad which was competing with the domestic product. During the week 3,747 bags came into New York from Rotterdam. Most of the crude material was still going into the production of phthalic anhydride, for which there was a continuing heavy demand, but in the last week or so it was possible for producers to divert some of their supply to other uses. This was extremely helpful to the customers who needed the material for the production of items other than phthalic, since when naphthalene was extremely tight it was just about impossible for those users to obtain any. The prices on the item were reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future.

Phenol—Improvement was noted in the supply of the synthetic material last week. With a steel strike over and the miners back at work under the terms of a truce, the supply of benzol was improving somewhat and this was of help to the phenol supply. Demand was continuing at a good level. Supply for contract customers was in reasonably good shape but others could not always be guaranteed prompt deliveries. Pricewise, there were no changes during the week.

Pyridin—Some sources last week felt that this material was still in a tight position as far as the supply was concerned, although there were others who felt it had eased considerably since the advent of peace in the steel strike. They pointed out, however, that despite the easing the demand remained strong and there was none of it that had to go begging for a market. Up until the time the strikes began this material was in a good supply position and for that reason it was not hit so hard by the labor tie-ups as were some of the other items that had been in a strong demand when the strikes were called. Judging by the rate of recovery that the steel companies were making and presuming that there would be no further work tie-ups in coal after November 30, some producers last week ventured the prediction that this item might be in what could generally be called a free supply position before too great a time had elapsed. As far as the price was concerned, there were no changes reported during the past week and there were no suggestions from producers that there would be any in the immediate future.

Toluol—This material was recovering from the effects of the steel and coal tie-ups last week, but the demand continued heavy and it still could not be produced in sufficient amounts to satisfy all who wanted it. Suppliers were reported to be shipping out of deliveries and some estimated that it might be a matter of months yet before they could produce enough of the item to satisfy all the demand promptly and begin to lay away backlogs. The steel mills were getting back to normal rapidly although there were still some of the usual technical difficulties involved in putting the plants back to where they had been before the strikes. The difficult part of the picture was the situation in coal. The walkout there had ended in a truce that was good through November 30, but after that date the users of coal had no assurances that they would have a continuing supply. The government had indicated that it would take a firm hand should that be necessary, and while this was encouraging news it still was not a guarantee. Because of the uncertainty, it was reported that some plants had cut back on production or were not going ahead as fast as possible in an effort to make their present coal stocks hold out as long as possible, should that be necessary. It was said that the period between the end of the coal tie-up and November 30 was not long enough to permit the mills to lay in any great supplies for future use.

The price listings on toluol were reported to be unchanged during the period and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. Some sources felt that uncertain times on the labor side of the picture would make it unwise to revise schedules at this time and others felt that since they were now in the middle of the last business quarter of the year it would probably be wise to wait until the new year before doing anything about price listings, should there be any need to revise their schedules.

Xylol—Although there was an improvement noted in the supply of this material as a result of a clearing of the steel situa-

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tion and the truce in coal, the item was still in a tight position as far as the availability was concerned and it was expected to continue tight for some time yet. Producers were putting their facilities back to work as fast as they could under the circumstances, but because of the heavy demand they were still not able to bring as much easing into the picture as they wanted to and there was as yet no chance of laying away a backlog. With the steel strike pretty well cleared up, there remained only the normal delays incident to returning the facilities to work, but the still unsettled coal picture was causing some concern. The miners were back at work and coal was coming through, but there was still only a truce and that was due to expire November 30. What would happen after that was hard to say, although the government had given indications that it would take a firm hand in the situation. This was reassuring to the users of coal, yet there were reports that some steel mills were cutting production in an effort to hold on to their coal should there be more difficulties when the truce ends.

Pricewise, the item was reported to be without change during the week and it was said in some quarters, as it had been said before, that there were no indications that any revisions were planned for the immediate future. Some felt that listings would hold through the present quarter.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil — Some quarters reported that supply of this material was still very tight last week, but there were others who said they were in a better position because of the inventories they had when the strikes began. With the labor picture much improved and benzol somewhat freer, it was expected that the supply of aniline oil would begin to improve. Demand was good and prices were unchanged.

Aniline Salt—Varying degrees of tightness were reported for this material last week, depending on the quarter reporting. Benzol, however, was easing a bit and was expected to help this material. Demand remained good.

Anthroquinone—Demand continued good, and supplies, generally speaking, were about sufficient to meet it. There was no change in price.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand was still running high for this material, and the indications were that it would continue that way. Supply was improving, but was still tight. There was an improvement in the supply of naphthalene, and this was helping production. There was also some help being given the domestic situation by the importation of the item from abroad. Last week there were 2,264 bags from Rotterdam and 2,858 bags and 352 cases from Antwerp. Prices were unchanged.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Discuss Flame-Proofing

The New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists met November 18 at the Swiss Chalet in Rochelle Park, New Jersey, for a discussion of flame-proofing and dyeing textile fabrics.

Kenneth H. Barnard, of the textile resin department of the American Cyanamid Company, discussed the subject of fire retardants. He pointed out the various materials available for this purpose, and reasons for the selection of certain ones. Fire retardant textiles are available, Mr. Barnard said, if consumers are willing to pay the moderately extra cost for them, and pointed out that their advantages are well over and above the additional cost. The legal aspects of the problem were also discussed. In addition to demonstrating the effectiveness of fire retardant fabric treatments, the practical methods of testing were discussed.

Charles H. A. Schmitt, Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., presented a color sound motion picture on "Metachrome" dyeings with "Metomega" chrome colors. It illustrated the various operations of yarn, stock, and piece dyeing.

DuPont Discusses Textile Research

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has published a booklet entitled "Research—Key to Textile Progress," which tells the story of how chemistry speeds textile progress through research. The publication traces the development of the company's textile fibers and dyes and predicts uses for its newer products and processes.

India to Get DDT Plant

The government of Bihar, India, plans to establish a unit to manufacture DDT, which will include electrolytic alkali and contact sulphuric acid plants, according to a recent report. Benzol and ethyl alcohol are said to be available locally. A project for the manufacture of superphosphate expects to use the waste acid from the DDT plant.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to immediate requirements, the market remained on a steady basis. There was no appreciable change in quotations last week. Price index was unchanged at 297.9, against 366.6 for the corresponding week last year.

Interest in the chemical group was reported fair and demand was confined to moderate quantities for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and well held.

In sizing materials, consuming inquiry was centered in potato starch for nearby delivery. Supplies for immediate shipment were light, resulting in a tight supply condition. Production in Maine and Idaho was still limited and noticeable improvement in available stocks was not expected until after January 1. A good volume of small lot business was reported in sago flour for spot delivery, while interest in shipments was slow. Increased offerings of all grades of tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil have taken the edge off the market for replacements and asking prices it was intimated could be shaded on firm bids for sizeable quantities. Corn starch and other derivatives in steady request for prompt delivery.

High cost of domestic egg yolk, has increased the demand for the Chinese material. Supplies of the domestic grade are scarce and the market entirely nominal. Edible flake egg albumen was in adequate supply and in fair request for actual needs.

Moderate improvement was reported in replacements of tanning materials at recently reduced quotations for quebracho extract, wattle bark and extract and cutch. Other tanning materials were quiet, and steady.

Output of woolen and worsted woven fabric (except felt) in the third quarter of 1949 amounted to 108,000,000 linear yards, the highest level this year, and an increase of 18 percent from the second quarter, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. The rise in production was accounted for mainly by women's and children's wear fabrics, output of which increased 48 percent over the second quarter. Third quarter production was, however, 9 percent below the 119,000,000 yards produced in the corresponding period of 1948. There were 37,272 woolen and worsted looms (exclusive of carpet and rug looms) in place during the quarter, and of this number 28,030 were in operation one or more days during the period. Loom hours averaged 1,900,000 hours per week:—900,000 on the first shift, 700,000 on the second, and 300,000 on the third.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
297.9	297.9	304.2	366.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Activity in the market was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at current quotations.

Bichromates—Sizable quantities were moved for immediate needs. Prices were firmly maintained at former quotations. Inquiry for next year requirements were reported slow.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was moderate and restricted to actual requirements. Prices were steady at prevailing levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Hand to mouth buying was reported last week, but total sales aggregated a fair volume. Prices were without change. Total shipments in 1947 were reported by the Census Bureau at 11,739 short tons, valued at $4,265,000 and total production was indicated at 12,865 short tons.

Sulphonated Oils—Consumers continued to take small lots for immediate delivery. All grades were maintained at current quotations. Castor oil and tallow remained unchanged and firm.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Trading was light, with consumers limiting demand to immediate delivery. Albumin and dried soluble blood were quotably unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand continued in good volume for immediate needs. Market remained steady. Quotations were without change and guaranteed against advances to November 30.

Corn Starch—Steady consuming demand was noted last week, chiefly for immediate delivery. Quotations were well held and were guaranteed against advances to November 30.

Egg Albumen—Liberal offerings kept this market unsettled. Buying interest lagged and was limited to moderate quantities for immediate needs. Edible flake was quoted at $2 to $2.05 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was unsteady and depressed by offers of off grade material. Good quality was more or less nominal at 90c. to 95c. per pound, as to quantity. Farmers' laying hens in October totaled about 348 million—2 percent more than in October last year and 6 percent above the average. The increase in layers from the previous month was about the same as usual—11 percent from October 1 to November 1 compared with an average of 10 percent increase for the similar period. Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms Nov. 1 totaled 479.3 million, 3 percent more than a year ago and 2 percent below average.

Egg Yolk—This market remained firm owing to the scarcity of domestic yolk. Small supply on spot was held for regular customers. Prices were nominal at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound. The bulk of recent trading took place in Chinese yolk at $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, on the spot, duty paid, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Limited stocks for nearby shipment kept this market in a firm position. Demand was active for immediate delivery, and quotations were held. Carlots were unchanged at 6.30c. per pound, New York delivery, and at 7¼c. for smaller quantities, exwarehouse. Production in Maine was reported still light, but was expected to improve steadily reaching capacity after the turn of the year.

Sago Flour—Consuming demand for spot delivery was fairly active for less carlot quantities last week. Prices were steady at 5½c. per pound, exwarehouse. Shipments were quoted at 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, exdock, according to grade.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported light and spotty. Prices of all grades on the spot were without change, though offers for shipment from Brazil were liberal and the market there was unsettled. Shipments from Java ranged from 5c. to 5¾c. per pound, exdock, carlots, depending upon quality. High grades on the spot were quoted at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, as to quantity; medium, 8c. to 8½c., and low, 7c. to 7¼c. exwarehouse.

Tanning Extract

Chestnut Extract—Tanners limited demand to small lots for actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Cutch—Consumers showed moderate inquiry for early next year replacements at the lower price for shipment. December forward shipment was recently cut to 7c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—While trading was reported dull, the market for shipment from South America continued steady. Offers were not heavy, and maintained at current levels. Shipments from Africa were still unavailable. Imports of bark at New York were reported at 1,400 bags from Madras and 1,310 bags from Esmeraldas last week against former contracts.

Myrobalans—Conditions in this market remained steady despite the slow demand. Offer for shipment from primary centers were maintained at former levels.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to show fair interest in early next year requirements, though sales were reported of light volume as consumers continued to operate cautiously. Quotations for the grades were unchanged and steady.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry was reported inactive. Recent trading was confined to cups as interest in beards was limited owing to the scarcity and high price.

Wattle—Moderate business was reported for both bark and extract for shipment at lower prices announced recently. Offers of bark for shipment were limited owing to low supplies to December forward, while extract was in better supply and available for immediate shipment.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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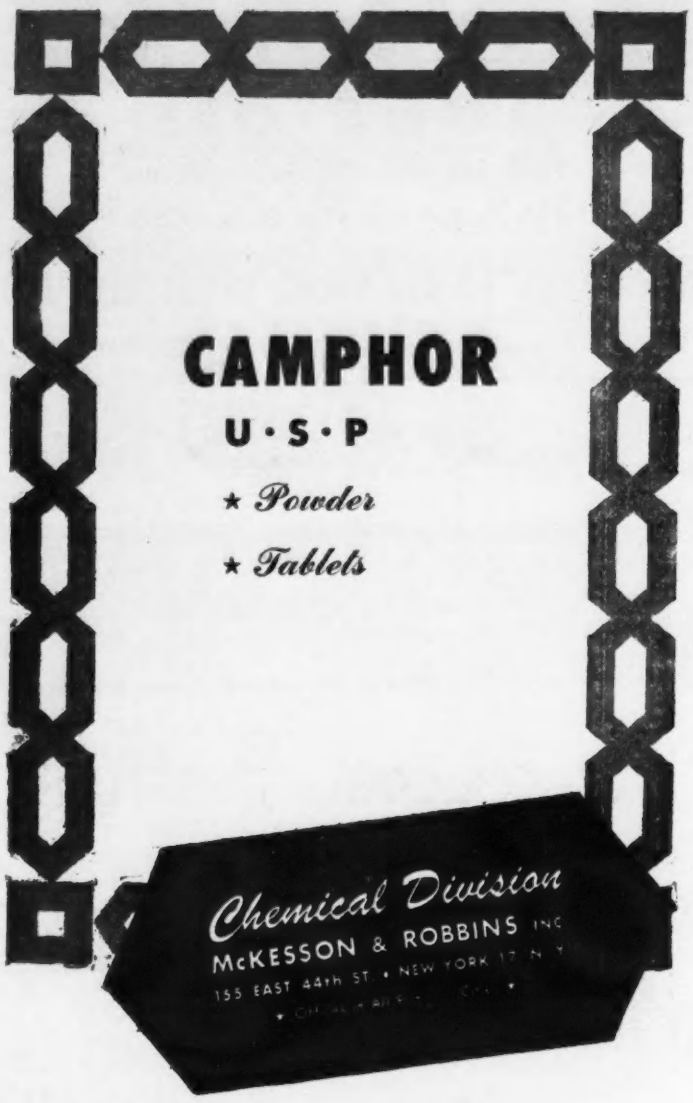

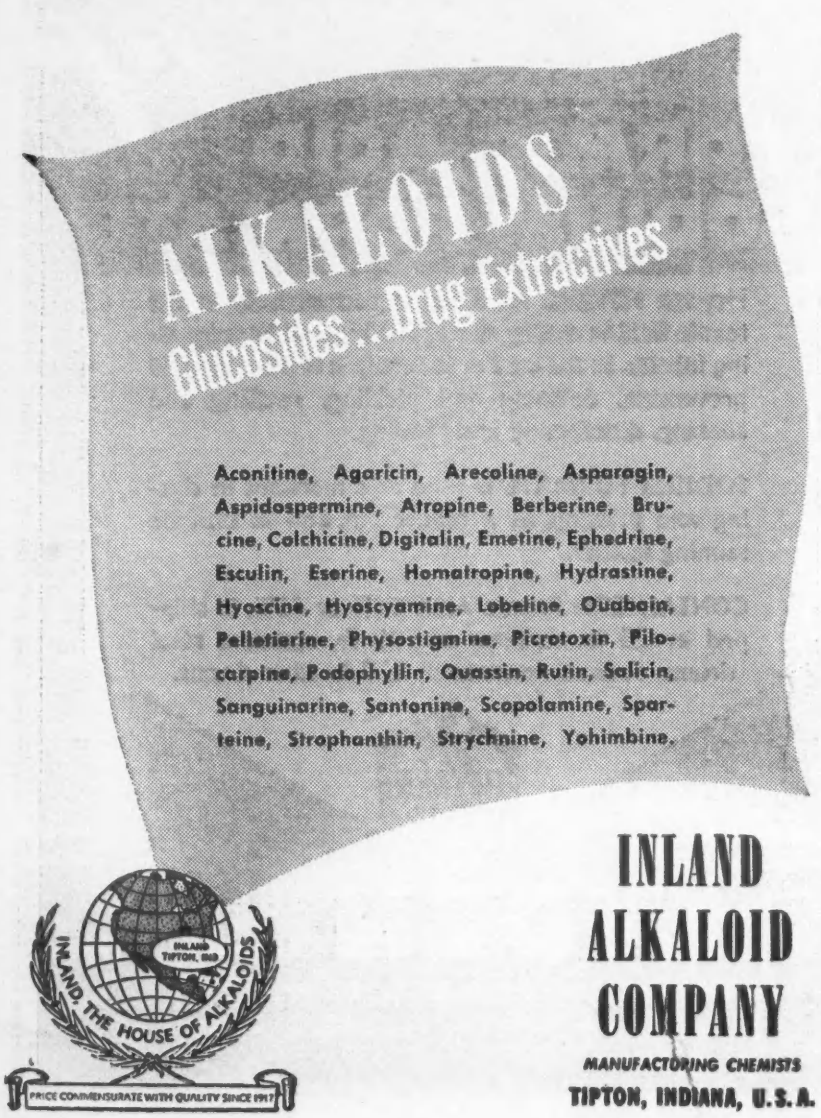
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in this market were confined to a ½ cent per pound advance in roller process skimmed milk powder, and declines of 10 cents per pound in lithium fluoride and hydroxide, together with a 25 cent per pound drop in agar. The market was characterized by a continued good price stability with respect to organic chemicals. The index was unchanged, remaining at 255.1.

Acetone was in reasonable balance with demand. Methylisobutyl ketone was more readily available than acetone, and methylethyl ketone was the easiest of the ketone solvents by virtue of large production capacity. A strong demand featured the ketones in general and the feeling was expressed that a sustained strong demand would continue well into the new year. Back of the strong ketone demand was the expanded operations of the plastics industry and the greater production of lacquer and vinyl resin coatings.

Ester solvents were likewise in a strong market position moving in a sustained heavy volume. Prices were unchanged from the low levels established during the second quarter when most esters declined in price significantly. No change was expected to develop in either ketone or ester solvents for the balance of the year.

Agar continued to decline in price as dealers moved to unload high cost material and take their loss now, instead of waiting until the shipments of low cost material arrive in late December and early October. The first shipments made following the lifting of controlled floor prices in Japan on agar were expected here at the year end and spot prices were felt likely to be well under $2.

Glycerin was slightly on the short side from a supply point of view, but no one was going without glycerin who really needed. it. No improvement could be seen in the supply picture in the immediate future. Codliver oil was abundant and demand slow. Primary markets were reportedly heavy stocked, with the beginning of the next season not far distant. Under these circumstances it could be that the recent sharp declines were not the last word in a downward price trend.

The various mono, di, and tri ethylamines and ethanolamines were moving steadily at a good rate under a firm price structure. Lanolin was reported in reasonable balance with demand. Menthol was traded in a slow market but there were slight indications of a seasonal widening inquiry, at steady price levels. Vitamin A and penicillin materials were both still suffering from overproduction.

Acetone — The supply of this ketone solvent was considered in reasonable balance with demand. Prices were holding steady at former levels, in which tankcars were quoted at 7½ cents per pound. The plastics industry and resin coating industries were taking sizable quantities, but there was no actual shortage and none expected.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—A slight seasonal increase in demand for this item was noted in the market. Supplies were abundant and prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

Agar—The price position of this item in the New York spot market slipped another 25 cents per pound last week, with dealers taking a more substantial loss on material on hand. Current prices ranged from $1.95 to $2.05 per pound for No. 1 Kobe strip. The New York spot price on futures due to arrive in late December and early January on shipments made after Japan took off government controlled floor prices were in the range of $1.65 to $1.75 per pound.

Alphatocopherol and Acetate—The supply position of these vitamin E products were adequate, and the reduction of prices some weeks ago to $350 per kilo was reported to have led to increased inquiry and demand, because every time a spectacular price reduction is affected through larger production and operating economies, it opens up new fields of product ingredient use which could not afford to use it before the price reduction.

Barium Chloride—This item was quoted firmly at 17 to 18 cents per pound, depending on quantity, in drums. The demand was relatively slow, and ample stocks were available.

Barium Iodide—There was only a slow steady demand for this item which moved in bottles at a firm price of $5.12 per pound. Supplies were quite adequate.

Benzaldehyde—The demand for NF material was rather limited, and consequently there was not any particularly pinch in availability noted in the market as a result of the steel strike which for several weeks had cut off the supply of benzol from which this material is ultimately derived. Prices were firm and unchanged from the 68c. per pound for drum lots quoted over recent months.

Biotin—This item was firmly quoted at $12.50 per gram for the crystals which were moving steadily into consuming channels. Supplies were regarded as adequate.

Bromine — Supplies of this item were reported as quite ample, and the relatively moderate demand was being promptly met. Prices were unchanged from the former levels prevailing in this market over recent months.

Castor Oil—The demand for medicinal castor oil was reported as steady, and the market was characterized by price stability. Beans were unchanged from the nominal quotation which has prevailed over recent weeks in the absence of offerings.

Arrivals of beans last week at United States ports amounted to 13,715 bags equivalent to 2,057,250 pounds, compared with 28,164 bags or 4,224,600 pounds the previous week, and 20,460 bags or 3,069,000 pounds during the corresponding week of 1948.

Total imports of beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 1,532,037 bags equivalent to 229,805,550 pounds, compared with 1,250,515 bags or 187,673,250 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Codliver Oil—Price quotations on medicinal codliver oil were in the range of $1.50 to $1.60 per gallon but was mostly quoted between $1.50 and $1.55. Supplies were abundant against which there was a limited demand. The declining price structure since currency devaluation has been marked and this price decline has been due not only to currency devaluation but to the accumulation of stocks in primary markets and lower pricing in an effort to move material. Sudden primary market declines have led to significant losses to American dealers who were holding material purchased at higher prices, causing them to frequently unload supplies at less than cost.

Whether or not the price bottom had as yet been reached was a matter of conjecture. Large inventories at primary sources were known to exist, in addition to which the new crop season will begin in January. There well could be some further declines in an effort to move old crop stores, but the magnitude of these declines were felt likely to be considerably less than those recently made.

Diethanolamine—Tankcar quantities of this item were firmly priced at 25c. per pound, while carlot drum quantities were listed at 26½c., and less than carlots at 27½c. Demand was generally regarded as good against what was described as an adequate supply.

Diethylamine — This item was firmly quoted at 65c. per pound in tankcars, 66½c. in drum carlots, and 67½c. in less than drum carlot quantities. These prices were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Supplies were amply available.

Diethylaminoethanol—This item which moved in relatively limited volume was priced at 75c. per pound in less than carlot drum quantities and supplies were ample to take care of the limited call.

Dipentaerythritol—This material in less than carlot bag quantities was quoted at 34c. per pound. Demand was limited and supplies were described as adequate to meet consuming demand.

Glycerin—This item continued to move promptly from production into consuming channels with the supply position running

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Agar, 25c. per lb.
Lithium fluoride, 10c. per lb.
hydroxide, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
255.1	255.1	256.0	259.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

just a little less than demand. There was no serious shortage, and if material could not be had from one source it could be gotten from another. However, the slightly short supply situation was not expected to be relieved in the near future and would likely continue well into next year. Crude remained scarce. Prices were unchanged.

Lanolin—Prices on the various grades of lanolin were unchanged from quotations in effect over the past few weeks. Meanwhile, the supply position of lanolins had improved over recent weeks, and was reported to be currently in balance with demand.

Licorice Extract—The average price on licorice mass was around 40c. per pound, with variations as to quality running both above and below this figure. Spanish material was short because of heavy local consumption and high taxes on the remainder which made for prices which were higher than the American market would sustain. Barrel quantities of powdered extract were quoted at 55c. per pound. These figures represent no change from price levels which have prevailed in the market over recent months.

Menthol—The market was generally slow last week with only slight evidences of increased trading and inquiry. Prices were unchanged from quotations of $10.70 to $10.80 per pound in effect the previous week. Any upturn in business at the present time was regarded mainly as an increase in consumers seasonal needs rather than a general increase in forward buying. Most consumers were holding ample stocks, and tended to postpone heavier purchasing until the new crop begins to come on the market.

Methyl Salicylate—This synthetic oil of wintergreen was in good demand and continued to move in substantial quantities. Prices were unchanged from former schedules in which 500 pound quantities were priced at 40c .per pound, and 25 to 50 pound lots at 45c. Supplies were still abundant.

Methyethyl Ketone—This item was reported as being in quite ample supply with demand at a high level. This strong demand has characterized the market over recent weeks and was expected to continue to the end of the year, and beyond. The increased consumption was due in large part to the increased operations of the lacquer and vinyl coatings industry as well as the larger operations of the plastics industry. There was ample producing capacity in this country, and even though some production facilities were lately put out of commission by fire, there was no consequent shortage of methylethyl ketone as a result.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — There were quite ample supplies of this solvent available, although demand from an overall point of view was regarded as quite good. The plastics industry and the manufacture of such items as vinyl coatings, as well as lacquers, were consuming considerable quantities. Prespects for a continued good business volume for the balance of the year were held to be promising. Prices were unchanged from the levels quoted over recent months in which tankcars were listed at 11c. per pound delivered. This item, as of November 18, was placed on the positive list by OIT requiring validated licenses for export.

Milk Powder—Under stimulus of forward buying inquiries, roller process skimmed milk powder advanced ½c. per pound, moving back up to 11c. with most trading being done in the range of 11½c. to 13½c. per pound in commercial markets. Spray process material continued to move at 12½c. to 14¼c. per pound. Supplies were abundant, but demand was reported as definitely improved over the level of recent weeks.

CCC purchases for the period November 10 to 17 amounted to 3,827,440 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder, and 2,015,970 pounds of roller process material, all at parity prices. This brought total government purchases of skimmed milk powder so far this year to 394,931,194 pounds, compared with purchases of 123,054,631 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Monoethanolamine — Demand for this item was described as good. Prices were firm and unchanged from those prevailing over recent months in which tankcars were quoted at 25½c. per pound, drum carlots at 27c. and less than carlot drum quantities at 28c.

Monoethylamine — Tankcar lots were quoted at 20c. per pound, while drum carlot shipments were listed at 21½c. and less than carlot drum quantities at 22½c. Supplies were regarded as adequate to take care of all consuming demand.

Panthenol—It was reported that this item was finding a growing trade acceptance as clintical and stability tests were coming to completion in many consuming industry laboratories. The greater stability claimed for this product over the salts of pantothenic acid, requiring less excess of ingredient in compounding, was proving to be an economic advantage. Prices were still quoted at $90 per kilo.

Pyroxidin Hydrochloride—This vitamin material was in ample supply under a firm price position in which 100 gram bottle quantities were priced at 55c. per gram. Demand was described as steady at a limited volume.

Rice Bran Concentrates—This material moved steadily in its usual limited quantities under a firm price position of 79c. per pound in drums, unchanged from former quotations.

Rochelle Salt—USP material was firmly quoted at 28½ cents in shipments of 5,000 pounds or more, and at 29 cents for 225-pound drums. Smaller quantities ranged upward varying as to quantity to 34 cents per pound for 25-pound lots. The same price prevailed on both granular and powdered material.

Salol—The NF granular material was quoted in barrels or kegs at $1 per pound and in fiber drums of smaller lots at $1.02 to $1.03. The powder was 10 cents per pound higher than the granular. Prices

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were not expected to show any change for the balance of the year. Supplies were quite ample to meet all consuming inquiry.

Silver Nitrate—Production of this item was reported by the Bureau of Census as 2,825,000 ounces in September, compared with an output of 2,358 ounces in August, and 4,072 ounces in September of 1948.

Strontium Bromide—This item was reported as a steady low volume item, and was hence not subject to much market change. Prices were firmly held to former levels in which 100-pound drums were quoted at 62 cents per pound, 50-pound drums at 64 cents, and 25-pound quantities at 25 cents.

Terpine Hydrate—This material was in an abundant supply position. Demand was expected to develop into larger volume in the coming months in accordance with the usual seasonal performance. Prices were firm and unchanged from the former level of quotations in which the crystals were priced at 75 cents per pound and the powder at 80 cents. No change was expected to be made in the forseeable future.

Thiamine Hydrochloride — In packages of from 100-gram bottles to drums of several kilos, the kilo price on this item was still quoted at $160 per kilo. In small quantities of from 5 to 50 grams, the price was listed at 19 cents per gram. Supplies were quite ample and demand was said to be slightly on the increase.

Thymol—There was a steady relatively low demand for this item, which moved from ample supplies under a firm price structure. Quotations were still held in the range of $3.65 to $3.75 per pound. The NF iodide was also unchanged.

Triethanolamine—The price position of this item has been firm for several months at 21½ cents per pound in tankcars, 23 cents per pound in drum carlots, and 24 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were reported as adequate and demand good.

Triethylamine—This item was being firmly quoted last week at 30 cents per pound in tankcars, 31½ cents in drum carlots, and 32½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were on a works, freight allowed basis. Supplies were reported as ample to take care of the consuming demand.

Vitamin A Materials—There continued a slow demand for all vitamin A materials including natural and synthetic vitamin A esters, fishliver oils, and fishliver oil concentrates. During the war the Army purchased sizable amounts of these materials either directly or indirectly and the extent of such purchases, not unlike most other items, was considerably in excess of actual needs. In addition the scarcity of butter led to a much abnormal margarin production which was fortified with considerable quantities of vitamin A.

Over recent months with the butter supply much better, there has been a significant decline in the margarin consumption domestically, and of course the government demand is no longer there. Meanwhile, during the period of heavy demand production facilities for the manufacture of vitamin A materials had been greatly expanded. The result, in the face of greater production and slackened demand, has been overproduction, keen competition, and price cutting to a point where the profit margin is quite narrow. The Winter months, however, should lead to some improvement in the current situation.

Zinc Sulphate—The supply of this item of USP quality was reported as abundant. Drums were priced in the range of 22 to 23 cents per pound, depending upon the quantity. Trading was reported steady under a limited demand.

Dean Gets Gorgas Award For Fluorine Research

Dr. H. Trendley Dean, director of the National Institute of Dental Research, a newly established division of the United States Public Health Service, was presented with the Gorgas Award at a recent meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The award, sponsored by Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, was presented to Dr. Dean for his work in helping change the element fluorine from a destroyer to a preserver of teeth.

Maltbie to Change Name

The Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., will change its name to Maltbie Laboratories, Inc., on January 1. The organization has appointed Dr. L. H. Walter director of research, to succeed Dr. R. H. Barry, who has resigned. Dr. Walter joined the company in 1935 and has been serving as head of the organic laboratory.

Frawley Chemical Loses Export License Privileges

The Office of International Trade has announced a sixty-day suspension of export license privileges of the Frawley Chemical Corporation, New York, and its president, Stanley Kogan, for violation of export control regulations.

OIT said that the company had attempted shipment of 500 grams of streptomycin to a consignee in China under the pretended authority of general license. The attempted shipment, the agency explained, was split into ten fifty-gram lots, each represented as being consigned by a separate exporter. These nominal consignors, however, were corporate officials of the firm, or their relatives or friends, and not bona fide exporters, OIT declared.

In addition, OIT said, the company had falsely certified on two export license applications that the applicant held firm orders from consignees in China for a total of 140,000 pounds of ethyleneglycol.

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Proprietary Ass'n Scientific Section Plans Dec. Meeting

The scientific section of the Proprietary Association of America has completed a tentative program for its midyear meeting, to be held in the Biltmore hotel, New York, on December 8. The papers to be presented at the meeting are as follows:—

"Use and Possible Hazards From Antihistamic Agents," by Dr. James C. Munch, Munch Research Laboratories; "The Value of Quaternary Ammonium Antiseptics in Mouth Wash Formulations," by Drs. O. H. Buchanan and E. W. Dennis, Sterling-Winthrop Research Laboratories; "The Pharmaceutical Applications of Metallic Salts of Gluconic Acids," by Dr. George B. Stons, Chas. Pfizer & Co.

"Some Considerations of Obesity," by Dr. Alfred H. Free, Miles Laboratories, Inc.; "Comments on Inorganic Antacids," by Dr. Gunter H. Gloss, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; "Ten Years with the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," by Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, Proprietary Association, and a colored motion picture on "Production of Essential Oils in the Western Hemisphere," by Dr. Ernest Guenther, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

ACCL Plans Dinner Meeting December 2

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories will hold its third national "Men of Science and Industry" dinner at the Statler hotel, Washington, on December 2. The dinner theme will be "The National Budget of Scientific Work for 1950."

Dr. Bernard L. Oser, president of the council, will preside, and the speakers will be:—Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the president; Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and Dr. Robert B. Stewart, vice-president and treasurer of Purdue University.

Sharp & Dohme Awards Three New Research Grants

Dr. J. Hamilton, Long Island College Hospital; Dr. A. L. Tatum, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Dr. Moore A. Mills, Seattle, Wash., are recipients of three new research grants from Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia.

Dr. Crawford's grant will be used for the clinical evaluation of preparations employed in the field of internal medicine; Dr. Tatum is directing a program designed to study the antagonism of barbiturate toxicity, and the grant to Dr. Mills is for the evaluation of various preparations used in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers.

Merck Quarter Centurians Elect Maget 1950 President

John H. Maget was elected president of the Quarter Century Club of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., at the recent tenth anniversary dinner meeting of club. Lydia Rebenklau was named vice-president and Walter L. Wilson, sr., was reelected secretary-treasurer. Named to the executive committee for 1950 were:—A. A. Spiro, chairman; N. D. Bechtold; Jerome Florian; Matilda C. Leone; George Guy, and Andrew Kirschenheiter.

Schering Expands Field Staff

The Schering Corporation, endocrine and pharmaceutical preparations manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has added fourteen representatives to its professional service staff. The new representatives have completed a five weeks' training course in scientific and technical fields and in professional service.

Columbus Was Hunting Drugs

The theme of the Hardin College of Pharmacy Homecoming Float was "Pharmacy Led to the Discovery of America." The students of the college felt that it was the search for such drugs as mastic, aloe, cotton, cinnamon, acacia and benzoin that motivated Columbus to search for a shorter route to India.

Amer. Distilling Names Carlson

American Distilling & Manufacturing Company, East Hampton, Conn., has appointed Lewis H. Carlson representative for the sale of witch hazel in the Detroit market area. Mr. Carlson maintains offices at 1300 Michigan building, Detroit.

Bermuda Limits Imports

The government of Bermuda has prohibited the importation from hard currency areas of margarin; soap of all types; pure flavoring extracts, but not imitation extracts or cola syrups; dry mustard; bubble gum; jelly powder and crystals; spices, except pepper; boot, floor, furniture and metal polishes, and abrasive type household cleaners.

FDA Unit's Name Changed

The name of the division of litigation of the Federal Food and Drug Administration has been changed to the division of regulatory management. The change was made to avoid confusion with the division of litigation in the office of general counsel of the Federal Security Agency. The duties and functions of the division remain unchanged.

Trade Briefs

Borden Company has published a booklet entitled "For Protein Plus Use Starlac," which discusses new ways to use milk powder in medical and nutritional practice.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has published a new booklet entitled "The Story of the Chemicals You Live By," which describes eight major groups of chemical products and their utilization throughout industry.

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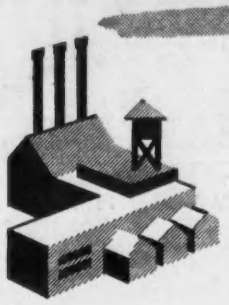

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Pesticides Minimum Labeling Requirements

—Continued from page 43

Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(51) Pine oil disinfectants.

No requirements unless other ingredients in the formulation require it.

(52) Piperonyl butoxide.

No requirements unless other ingredients in the formulation require it.

(53) Pyrethrum.

No requirements unless other ingredients in the formulation require it.

(54) Pyridine—25 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not leave in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly.

Fire hazard—Danger! Keep away from heat or open flame.

(55) Quaternary ammonium salts—2 percent and above alkyl (C_8H_{17}—$C_{18}H_{37}$) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, alkyl trimethyl ammonium bromide and allied substances.

Caution: Avoid contamination of food.

Formulations having hazards requiring more caution statements.

Quaternary formulations having hazards requiring more caution statements than those indicated in other subdivision of this subparagraph must be considered individually.

(56) Red squill powder and extracts; any effective concentrations.

Caution: Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. (H. P.) Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(57) Sabadilla powder.

Caution: Avoid breathing dust.

(58) Selenites and selenates—3 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep warm. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Do not use on or around plants to be used for food. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Below 3 percent.

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed: Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Keep away from children and domestic animals. Do not use on or around plants to be used for food.

(59) Sodium fluoroacetate (1080); any concentration.

X Poison

Antidote: *Internal*—Speed is essential. Immediately give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Then give two tablespoonfuls of epsom salt in water. Have victim lie down and keep water and quiet. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: For Use By Trained Operators Only! May cause secondary poisoning in other animals, so pick up and burn or bury deeply, all carcasses of pests killed by 1080. Burn all surplus bait or bait containers. Keep pets and domestic animals confined away from baited areas. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep out of reach of children.

(60) Sodium o-phenyl phenate.

See under phenols.

(61) Strychnine and its salts.

X Poison

Antidote: If less than ten minutes has passed since the poison was taken, give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water. Have victim lie down in a quiet, darkened room and keep him warm. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: Convulsive Poison: Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(62) Tetraethyl pyrophosphate—1 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: *Internal.* Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep warm and QUIET. Call A Physician Immediately!

External. Wash with large amounts of soap and water.

Warning. Extremely Hazardous If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin Or Eyes! Avoid skin or eye contact with concentrated spray, inhalation of spray mist or prolonged contact with diluted spray. Wear protective clothing and goggles and an effective respirator. Remove outer garments and wash exposed skin with soap and water before eating or smoking. Persons showing toxic symptoms should be removed from the job immediately.

Below 1 percent.

Warning: Extremely Hazardous If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin Or Eyes! Avoid skin or eye contact with concentrated spray, inhalation of spray mist or prolonged contact with diluted spray. Wear protective clothing and goggles and an effective respirator. Remove outer garments and wash exposed skin with soap and water before eating or smoking. Persons showing toxic symptoms should be removed from the job immediately.

(63) Tetramethylthiuramdisulfide—20 percent and above.

Caution: May cause skin irritation. Do not inhale dust. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly.

(64) Thallium compounds—1 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt

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Aromatic Grade

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in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep warm. Call A Physician Immediately!

Warning: Cumulative Poison! Absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Keep children and domestic animals away from baited areas and burn all pests killed.

Below 1 percent.

Warning: May Be Fatal If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through Skin! Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep children and domestic animals away from baited areas and burn all pests killed.

(65) Thiocyanates—B-butoxy, B' thiocyano diethyl ether—25 percent concentrate.

Warning: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Do not breathe spray mist.

B-butoxy, B' thiocyano diethyl ether—3 percent to 25 percent concentrate.

Caution: Do not leave on skin. Avoid prolonged inhalation of spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. (H. P.)

B-thiacyano ethyl esters of mixed fatty acids averaging ten to eighteen carbon atoms, 13.2 percent of B-butoxy B' thiocyano diethyl ether—25 percent concentrate.

Caution: Do not leave on skin. Avoid prolonged inhalation of spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs (H. P.)

(66) Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)—Dry formulations—25 percent and above.

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed! Do not breathe dust ar spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly.

Toxaphene and dry formulations below 25 percent.

Caution: Harmful If Swallowed! Avoid prolonged breathing of dust or spray mist. Do not leave in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Solutions and emulsions.

Since various solvents which differ in toxic properties may be used, labels should bear the combined hazards of Toxaphene and the solvent.

(67) 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid—Salts—20 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid inhaling dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Esters—20 percent and above.

Caution: Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Note: Added warning statements regarding danger to crops through drifting dusts or sprays, should be used on all labels of 2, 4, 5-T formulations.

(68) Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate; any effective concentration.

Caution: May Be Harmful if Swallowed or Inhaled! May cause irritation of nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. In case of contact, flush with plenty of water. For eyes, get medical attention.

Fire Hazard: For dust mixtures 50 percent and above. Keep away from fire and sparks.

(69) Zinc ethylene disdithiocarbamate—10 percent and above.

Caution: May Cause Irritation of Nose and Throat! Do not breathe dust or spray mist.

Fire Hazard: For dust mixtures 50 percent and above. Keep away from fire and sparks.

(70) Zinc phosphide — 10 percent and above.

X Poison

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have victim lie down and keep warm. Call a Physician Immediately!

Warning: Do not breathe dust or fumes. Do not contaminate feed and foodsuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Two percent to 10 percent,

Warning: May Be Fatal if Swallowed! Do not breathe dust or fumes. Do not contaminate feed and foodstuffs. Keep away from children and domestic animals.

Below 2 percent.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed! Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. (H. P.) Keep away from children and domestic animals.

(71) Zinc salts—not elsewhere included—(considered as zinc, not as anions)—5 percent and above.

Caution: Harmful if Swallowed!

Trade Briefs

Borden Company has appointed Cortez F. Enloe, Inc., as advertising agency for their prescription products division.

Southwestern Drug Corporation has purchased the Western Wholesale Drug Company, Wichita Falls, Tex. J. L. Drake has been appointed manager of the new company.

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has moved its Chicago warehouse to 509 West Roosevelt road. The telephone number at the new location is Seeley 3-7720.

John M. Gooch, formerly chief pharmacist of the Wadsworth Veterans Administration hospital in Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed chief of the technical section of VA's pharmacy division in Washington, D. C.

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Industrial Application of Chemicals

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Betathiocyanobutylether of 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

Pesticide—Toxicant (U.S. 2185185) in insecticidal compositions.

Calcium Levulinate

Pharmaceutical—Suggested as source of calcium (claimed to contain approximately 13 percent of calcium in an injectable form).

Calcium Pyrophosphate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solubility decreaser (Germ. 721140) for zinc yellow.

Copper Naphthenate

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.")

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Anti-wrinkling agent in enamels and paints.

Antiskinning agent in enamels and paints.

Improver of adhesion and gloss in protective coatings.

Cresyl Diglycolcarbonate

Adhesives—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in adhesive compositions.

Ceramic—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cosmetic—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in nail enamels and lacquers.

Electrical—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Rubber—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting natural or artificial stone.

Textile—Suggested as plasticizer, solvent, or softener in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Suggested as prasticizer, solvent, or softener in compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Dibetahexahydrobenzyloxyethyl Phthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) for cellulose acetate.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in making films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles and plastic materials from cellulose acetate.

Resins—Plasticizer (U. S. 2410008) for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacturing of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2410008) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Dodecyldiethylenetriamine

Soap—Detergent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Surface-active agent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Wetting agent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Textile—Detergent suggested for use in washing operations.

Surface-active agent suggested for use in dyeing and washing operations.

Wetting agent suggested for use in dyeing and washing operations.

Flaxseed Straw

Building Materials—Suggested for use as a whole or as shives (the woody part) as a component of plastic-bonded board.

Fuel—Suggested for use (the shives) as a fuel.

Linoleum and Oilcloth—Suggested for use (the ground shives) as a substitute for wood flour as a filler.

Miscellaneous—Suggested (the fibrous part) as a substitute for jute (the claim is made that it can be spun on existing jute machinery to make a yarn that has 75 percent the strength of real jute).

Oils, Fats, and Waxes—Source of linseed wax.

Paper—Raw material in making cigaret paper and other types.

Textile—Backing agent (the fibrous part) for carpets.

Teaseed Oil

(An oil obtained from the seed of Camellia sasanqua.)

Food—Adulterant in olive oil or as a substitute for it in salad oil compositions and for cooking and other edible uses.

Lubricant—Ingredient of lubricating oils and other compositions.

Soap—Raw material for soapmaking.

Textile—Processing oil in the silk industry.

France Lists Needed Marshall Plan Items

The Economic Cooperation Administration last week announced a list of products which the French government has published in its official journal and for which requests may be made for Marshall plan finances. Included in the list are several items in the medicinal and chemical fields.

The small business office of ECA stated that the French government is requiring its importers to file applications with it by December 10 in order to be considered for dollar credits and import permits. The ECA said that the list is merely an indication of the type of items for which the French government proposes to request ECA financing and does not necessarily insure the issuance by ECA of procurement authorizations for the items.

Included among the products were the following:—

Pharmaceutical preparations and medicinal chemicals under ECA code number 370.

Razorite, hydrated borax, cerium salts, selenium, miscellaneous minerals, industrial iodine and miscellaneous organic chemicals under ECA code numbers 380.

Iron powder, titanium oxide, synthetic iron oxide, miscellaneous minerals, bases derived from petroleum, additives for liquid fuel, alkyl phenols, polystyrene, intermediary dye extracts for dyestuffs, miscellaneous plastics materials, miscellaneous organic chemicals, paint varnishes, soldering powder, raw materials for rubber, carbon black, pitch coke, and foundry oils under ECA code number 390.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

from France, Soviet zone of Germany, bizone Germany and Spain.

To Netherlands—decreases totaling $34,000 for chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, $13,000 for copper and $28,000 for nonmetallic minerals, all from the United States.

To Norway — $100,000 for medicinal preparations, $600,000 for chemicals and $100,000 for nonmetallic minerals, all from the United States.

To Sweden—$100,000 for medical preparations and $1,490,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

To Trizone Germany—$89,000 for nonmetallic minerals and decreases of $270,000 for lard and $19,000 for linseed oil from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$450,000 for wood rosin, $180,000 for pine oil and tall oil, and $4,820,000 for zinc products from the United States.

American Felsol Stock Sale Planned by OAP

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath announced last week that bids would be received for the purchase of 245 shares of capital stock of no par value of the American Felsol Company which had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian. The shares represent 49 percent of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the company.

American Felsol Company, an Ohio corporation located in Lorain, O., is presently engaged in manufacturing and marketing through the wholesale drug trade, a remedy for asthma, hay fever and other bronchial irritations under the trademark of "Felsol."

All bids must be presented at the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y., on or before 12 o'clock noon on December 15, 1949, at which time they will be opened publicly. Copies of a prospectus and a statement of terms and conditions relating to bids may be obtained from that office.

Mix Heads Drug Export Club

The Drug and Chemical Export Club of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau has elected Harold E. Mix, manager of credits of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, chairman. Edward J. Hoyt, of the international division of the Vick Chemical Company, was named vice-chairman.

McK. & R. Advances Berry

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has appointed D. C. Berry vice-president in charge of advertising. Mr. Berry, who has been serving as advertising manager, was assistant advertising manager of Schieffelin & Co. before joining McKesson & Robbins.

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AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 dms, American British Chemical Supply Co, Lord Glentoran, Glasgow
ANILIN COLORS—33 cks, Alltransport, Inc, Italia, Genoa
32 cks, Geigy Co, Ile de France, Havre
65 cans, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
17 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Ile de France, Havre
ANTIMONY REGULUS—288 pkgs, Philipp Bros Co, Srbija, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Bastogne, Port Sudan
256 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Bastogne, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Bastogne, Port Sudan
BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, Jutahy, Parnahyba
833 bgs, General Foods Corp, Jutahy, Parnahyba
2,000 bgs, General Foods Corp, Jutahy, San Luiz
OIL—240 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Jutahy, San Luiz
BARBASCO POWDER—5,435 bgs, Astoria Pan-American, Inc, Mormacdove, Belem Para
ROOT—1,842 bls, J H Rossbach Co, Mormacdove, Belem Para
230 bgs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Laila Dan, Callao
BAUXITE—3,476 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Bonito, Everton
BEES WAX—110 bgs, J A Davis Co, Examiner, Izmir
22 bgs, Poons & Co, Beatrice, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—93 cs, Meer Corp, President Van Buren, Singapore
46 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Van Buren, Singapore
18 bdls, R J Prentiss & Co, President Van Buren, Singapore
9 bdls, Frederick D Keller, President Van Buren, Singapore
BERYL ORE—785 bgs, Murray American Corp, Mormacdove, Rio de Janeiro
1,000 bgs, Brush Beryllium Co, Mormacdove, Victoria
BISMUTH—24 cs, Philipp Bros Co, Srbija, Rijeka
BITUMEN—3,690 bgs, Wilson Carbonic Co, Triton, Aruba
BONES—178 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mormacdove, Rio Grande
67 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mormacdove, Rio Grande
110 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mormacdove, Rio de Janeiro
BRUCINE—7 cs, Gane & Ingram, Inc, Lord Glentoran, Glasgow
CADMIUM—60 cs, Chase National Bank, Pioneer Dale, Yokohama
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—91 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mormacdove, Santos
CAMPHOR OIL—36 dms, New York Trust Co, Pioneer Dale, Keelung
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Pioneer Dale, Keelung
11 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Pioneer Dale, Keelung
CANARYSEED—137 bgs, U S Industrial & Agriculture Corp, Exanthia, Tangiers
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
350 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—23 cs, W E Martin Co, President Van Buren, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—91 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Jutahy, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Jutahy, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Jutahy, Fortaleza
188 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Jutahy, Parnahyba
188 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Jutahy, Parnahyba
10 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Jutahy, Parnahyba
246 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
70 bgs, Smith & Nichols Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
CASHEW NUT LIQUID—58 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, President Van Buren, Cochin
105 dms, Jacques Missir, President Van Buren, Cochin
CASSIA—819 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
450 bls, K H Landes Co, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
150 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
86 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
200 bls, Norwalk Mills, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
200 bls, William M Allison & Co, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
800 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
300 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
450 bls, K H Landes Co, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
86 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
350 bls, K H Landes Co, Madaket, Hong Kong
300 bls, A G Dunn, Madaket, Hong Kong
200 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
100 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—758 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Joshua, Port au Prince
631 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Laila Dan, Bahia
305 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Republica de Venezuela, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Jutahy, Parnahyba
10,128 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
CELERYSEED—350 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, President Van Buren, Bombay
CHEMICALS—3 cs, Givaudan Delawanna, Inc, Examiner, Genoa
1 dm, Corneliussen & Stangold, Vibeke Maersk, Rouen
50 bbls, F M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
22 bbls, Johansen, Wales & Sparre Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
4 cs, Leviant & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
2 kgs, International Expediters, Veendam, Rotterdam
1 kg, International Expediters, Veendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Bohner Gehrig Co, Raphael Semmes, Antwerp
CHLOROPHYLL—1 cs, Commercial Bank Australia, Deepuw Victory, Melbourne
CINNAMON QUILL—200 bls, Louis Furth & Co, President Van Buren, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
76 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Grete Maersk, Keelung
8 dms, Norda Essential & Chemical Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
53 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
26 dms, Chase National Bank, Grete Maersk, Keelung
16 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Pioneer Dale, Keelung
COALTAR DYE—4 dms, Hilton Davis Chemical Co, Mormacmail, Stockholm
8 cs, Schenley Labs, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—332 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Grete Maersk, Manila
200 tons, Bunge Corp, President Van Buren, Manila
COD LIVERS—76 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Avalon, Lorner Brook
142 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Avalon, St Johns
24 tcs, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Avalon, St Johns
OIL—250 dms, Atlas Refining Co, Fort Avalon, St Johns
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Fort Avalon, St Johns
INDUSTRIAL—78 bbls, Nopco Chemical Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
176 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
CODLIVER OIL—320 dms, Midland Western, Inc, Trollafoss, Reyjavik
100 dms, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
1,500 ctns, Midland Western, Inc, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
1,575 dms, Theodore B Smith Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
894 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
300 dms, Marden Wild Corp, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
1,095 dms, American Shipping Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
171 tons, Bankers Trust Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—1 cs, Getz Import Co, President Van Buren, Manila
CORIANDERSEED—375 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exanthia, Tangiers
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Celanese Corp of America, Lord Glentoran, Glasgow
1 cs, G E Riches Co, Lord Glentoran, Glasgow
100 dms, Tar Residuals, inc, American Chief, Manchester
400 dms, F P Gaskell Co, Sacramento, Hull
CUBE ROOT—1,728 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Mormacdove, Belem Para
CUTTLEFISH BONE—40 cs, Hinton & Co, Exanthia, Lisbon
80 cs, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles, Tunis
DAMMAR GUM—128 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, President Van Buren, Singapore
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
153 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
DRUGS, CRUDE—40 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Examiner, Genoa
5 cs, Wilsons American Co, Mormacmail, Stockholm
203 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
1 dm, R W Greeff & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES LEAVES—22 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Depauw Victory Sydney
DYESTUFFS—13 cks, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
1 dm, Nova Chemical Corp, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—20 cks, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
ESSENTIAL OIL—26 cs, George Uhe & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
15 dms, George Uhe & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
5 bbls, National City Bank, Marseille, Marseilles
3 cs, P Robertet Co, Italia, Cannes
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Italia, Cannes
2 cs, Tombarel Products Co, Italia, Cannes
4 cs, P Robertet Co, Italia, Cannes
4 cs, J Wilson & Co, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, President Van Buren, Marseilles
1 bbl, Bankers Trust Co, Marseille, Marseilles
35 dms, Marseille, Seville
54 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Marseille, Seville
2 cks, American Counselor, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS OIL—34 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
EUPHORBIA HERB—33 bls, Meer Corp, City of Perth, Colombo
15 bls, S B Penick & Co, City of Perth, Colombo
FENUGREEK SEED—255 bgs, William E Martin Co, Exochorda, Beirut
112 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exanthia, Tangiers
FERRO CHROME—1,200 cs, Heemsoth Kerner Co, Pioneer Dale, Yokohama
TUNGSTEN—115 dms, Continental Ore Co, Pioneer Dale, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—113 dms, Consumers Import Co, Pioneer Bay, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—435 bgs, Laila Dan, Paita
6,160 bgs, Holland American Line, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, R F McDonnell, Aruba
102,657 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Memory, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Hartford, Aruba
15,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Corp, Fort George, Aruba
103,906 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Corp, S C Loveland, Caripito
103,284 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Rincon Hills, Curacao
GALANGAL ROOT—84 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
GALLIC ACID—5 cks, Universal Minerals, Inc, Exochorda, Genoa
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, American Shipper, London
GELATIN POWDER—25 bgs, Arles Co, Ile de France, Havre
GENTIAN ROOT—62 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Examiner, Trieste
123 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
GERANIUM OIL—4 cs, George Lueders & Co, Exochorda, Alexandria
GINGER ROOT—237 bgs, Berwick Co, American Shipper, London
GLUESTOCK—166 bdls, Ben W Seidel & Co, Beatrice, Ciudad Trujillo
484 seroons, A Bloch, Beatrice, Ciudad Trujillo
160 bls, National City Bank, Pioneer Dale, Manila
GLYCERIN—48 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
3,710 dms, C J Schellings Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
GREEN PYTHALOCYANINE TONER—2 dms, Republic Overseas Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,951 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
9,875 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
GYPSUM, GROUND—700 bgs, Charles B Chrystal, Sacramento, Hull
300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Sacramento, Hull
HAARLEM OIL—15 cs, Charles L Huisking & Co, Raphael Semmes, Rotterdam
HENBANE LEAVES—79 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Henry Stevenson, Alexandria
ILMENITE ORE—2,900 tons, National Lead Co, Emu, Jossingfjord
775 tons, National Lead Co, King Haakon VII, Jossingfjord
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Rosing Bros, Santa Sofia, Barranquilla
IRISH MOSS—50 bls, T M Duche & Sons Co, Ile de France, Havre
75 bls, T M Duche & Sons Co, Ile de France, Havre
POWDER—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Ile de France, Havre
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, J H Rhodes Co, American Chief, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—406 bgs, Jacques Wolf, President Van Buren, Bombay
90 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
196 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
54 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
330 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—245 bls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
410 bls, M J Golombeck Co, Srbija, Rijeka
KAURI GUM—76 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Port Quebec, Auckland
LAVENDER FLOWERS—40 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Marseilles, Alicante
LIME JUICE—3 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Beatrice, Puerta Plata
OIL—6 cs, Florasynth Labs, Inc, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Joshua, Port au Prince
LINSEED OIL—1,653,450 lbs, Primateria Societe Commerce,
LIVERMEAL—400 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Port Quebec, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,140 bgs, Interchange Commercial Corp, Exanthia, Valencia
300 bgs, Examiner, Genoa
10 bgs, American Key Products, Inc, Exochorda, Genoa
30 kgs, Duvekot & Co, Exochorda, Genoa
128 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exanthia, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—71 cks, American Dyewood Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
MANGROVE BARK—1,312 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Republica de Venezuela, Esmeraldas
MARJORAM LEAVES—54 bls, William E Martin Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
MEDICINAL FLOWERS—406 bls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
MEDICINAL LEAVES—26 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
MEDICINES—1 cs, Burroughs Wellcome Co, American Shipper, London
METHOXY BUTANOL—1 dm, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
MICA—997 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Perth, Madras
131 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, City of Perth, Madras
10 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, City of Perth, Madras
115 cs, Hal Dalphin Co, City of Perth, Madras
34 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Perth, Madras
550 cs, William Brand Co, City of Perth, Madras
18 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, American Shipper, London
245 cs, Sigbert Loeb & Co, American Shipper, London
75 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Perth, Madras
172 cs, H E Botzow Co, City of Perth, Madras
592 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Perth, Madras
30 cs, Sylvania Electric Products Corp, Mormacdove, Rio de Janeiro
64 cs, A A Comacho Co, Mormacdove, Rio de Janeiro
9 cs, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Corp, Mormacdove, Victoria
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
2,497 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—129 dms, Balfour, Guthrie Co, American Shipper, London
OLIVE OIL—229 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Seville
281 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Barcelona
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Marseilles, Tunis
790 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Marseilles, Seville
OPPOPANAX GUM—53 bgs, Tragacanth Import Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Beatrice, Puerto Plata
20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
ORIGANO—13 bgs, Agwiprincess, Tampico
ORRIS ROOT—47 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Van Buren, Leghorn
OURICURY WAX—59 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
126 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
168 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
48 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
56 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Mormacdove, Salvador
OX GALL—6 cks, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Port Quebec, Auckland
PALM OIL—50 dms, Enos F Jones Chemical Co, American Chief, Liverpool
PALMAROSA OIL—2 dms, George Lueders Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
PAPRIKA—10 cs, Chilean Line, Marseille, Alicante
47 cs, New York & Cuba Mail Line, Marseille, Alicante
100 bgs, A A Sayia, Marseille, Alicante
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Marseille, Alicante
100 bgs, V M Calderon Co, Marseille, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Marseille, Alicante
315 bgs, Exanthia, Alicante
1,000 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exanthia, Alicante
500 bgs, Jose Navarro, Exanthia, Alicante
400 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Exanthia, Alicante
25 bgs, V M Calderon, Exanthia, Alicante
250 bgs, M A Perazzi, Exanthia, Alicante
50 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Exanthia, Alicante
25 bgs, Aqua Shipping Co, Exanthia, Alicante
PARADISE SEED—11 bgs, Meer Corp, President Van Buren, Marseilles
PATCHOULI LEAVES—24 bls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, President Van Buren, Singapore
OIL—10 dms, National City Bank, Veendam, Rotterdam
8 dms, East Asiatic Co, President Van Buren, Genoa
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Black Eagle, Bremen
PENNYROYAL OIL—1 cs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Exanthia, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, President Van Buren, Bombay
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
160 bgs, Vinhand Panachand, President Van Buren, Bombay
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, President Van Buren, Bombay
150 bgs, F L Kraemer Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
120 bgs, Superintendence Co, President Van Buren, Cochin
80 bgs, J Berlage, President Van Buren, Cochin
40 bgs, Superintendence Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
160 bgs, Shasha Trading Co, Exochorda, Beirut
80 bgs, I R Boody & Co, City of Perth, Cochin
WHITE—70 bgs, F L Kraemer Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
PEPPERMINT LEAF—45 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
OIL—1 cs, American Far East Syndicate, Inc, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
PEPPERMINT OIL, DEMENTHOLIZED—30 cs, George Uhe Co, Grete Maersk, Yokohama
PERILLO GUM—16 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Santa Sofia, Barranquilla
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—131,081 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, World Peace, Puerto La Cruz
106,312 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bull Run, Amuay
176,458 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Suez, Cartagena
119,408 bbls, California Refining Co, Kettle Creek, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, W J Bush & Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
1 dm, George Luelders & Co, Cape Cumberland, Kingston
PHARMACEUTICALS—21 cs, Biddle Sawyer & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
8 cans, Hoffmann La Roche Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
4 cs, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Raphael Semmes, Hamburg
10 dms, S B Penick & Co, American Counselor, Rotterdam
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—2,264 bgs, M J Corbett & Co, Ralphael Semmes, Rotterdam
2,858 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
300 cs, Fallek Products Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
52 cs, Bank of New York, Bastogne, Antwerp
POLLOCK OIL—44 dms, Consumers Import Co, Grete Maersk, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, H Marmorek, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz & Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck & Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
POTASH PERCHLORATE—16 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Laila Dan, Antofagasta
QUICKSILVER—200 bots, Srbija, Rijeka
200 bots, Philipp Bros Co, Srbija, Rijeka
400 bots, Marine Midland Trust Co, Srbija, Rijeka
RAPESEED—650 bgs, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
OIL—288 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Mormacmail, Karlshamn
RESIN—4 pkgs, Biddle Sawyer Co, American Counselor, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—10 cks, Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
2 cs, Dural Manufacturing Co, Fort Avalon, St Johns
RESINOIDS—3 cks, P Robertet, Inc, Italia, Cannes
RHUBARB ROOT—25 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
ROSEMARY LEAVES—40 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Marseille, Alicante
SAGE OIL—6 bbls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
1 bbl, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
LEAVES—644 bls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
184 bls, B H Old Co, Srbija, Rijeka
184 bls, Superintendence Co, Srbija, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD—5 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Shipper, London
150 bgs, George Luelders & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
SCHEELITE ORE—400 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, President Van Buren, Fusan
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, American Shipper, London
400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, City of Perth, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, City of Perth, Madras
100 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, City of Perth, Madras
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, City of Perth, Madras
SENNA LEAVES—28 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, City of Perth, Colombo
30 bls, Meer Corp, City of Perth, Colombo
SESAME SEED—1,335 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
700 bgs, William G Scarlett & Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
300 bgs, Louis Furth & Co, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
140 bgs, Arnold & Co, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
OIL—2 cs, Yee Wah Co, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
SHARK LIVERS—13 dms, Van Gelder-Fanto Corp, Cape Cumberland, Santa Marta
OIL—55 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Grete Maersk, Yokohama
27 dms, Consumers Import Co, Grete Maersk, Yokohama
SHEEP GALL—2 cks, Port Quebec, Wellington
SHELLAC—1 pk, Dings & Schuster Co, American Shipper, Bremen
13 cs, William Diehl & Co, Mormacmail, Gothenburg
136 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
95 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
SKIPJACK LIVER OIL—3 dms, Chase National Bank, Madaket, Yokohama
SOPHORA JAPONICA—200 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
SOYBEAN OIL—1,102,000 lbs, Primateria Claridenhof,
SPERMACETTI WAX—100 cs, H A Gogarty & Co, Lord Glentoran, Glasgow
STEARINE—30 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, American Chief, Liverpool
STEATITE—3 cs, Jung Forwarding Co, Italia, Genoa
STYRAX GUM—25 cs, Givaudan Corp, Examiner, Izmir
TALC—2,644 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Exochorda, Genoa
TANKAGE—896 bgs, Port Quebec, Wellington
560 bgs, National City Bank, Port Quebec, Wellington
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Beatrice, Puerto Plata
TARTAR—1,132 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille, Marseilles
THEOBROMINE—30 cs, Chase National Bank, Ile de France, Havre

THYME LEAVES—201 bgs, Villar & Osorio Co, Exanthia, Alicante
125 bgs, William E Martin Co, Marseille, Marseilles
74 bls, Louis Furth & Co, Marseille, Marseilles
22 bgs, Herbert Marmarek & Son Co, Marseille, Alicante
TIN—174 pigs, F Kramarsky Co, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
TITANETETRACHLORID—1 tank, Victory Shipping Co, Black Eagle, Hamburg
TUNG OIL—305 tons, Arnhold & Co, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
305 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Grete Maersk, Hong Kong
280 tons, Universal Trading Corp, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
245 tons, Werner G Smith Corp, Pioneer Dale, Hong Kong
UVA URSI LEAVES—250 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exanthia, Alicante
VANILLA BEANS—95 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
14 cs, Thurston & Braidich, President Van Buren, Marseilles
100 cs, George Uhe & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
20 cs, M Cortizas, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
VEGETABLE RESIN—8 cs, Astoria Pan American Inc, Mormacdove, Belem-Para
WAX—50 blocks, Marseilles, Lisbon

WHITING—3,200 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner & Co, Bastogne, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, United Baltic Corp, Sacramento, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—1,000 bgs, Bank of China, Pioneer Bay, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—35 dms, Fallek Products Co, Vibeke Maersk, Bremen
135 dms, F G Fanning Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
55 dms, Fallek Products Co, American Shipper, Bremen
12 dms, American British Chemical Supply, American Shipper, Manchester
251 dms, N I Malmstrom Co, American Chief, Manchester
41 dms, American British Chemical Supply, American Chief, Manchester
5 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Corp, Sacramento, Hull
119 dms, Union Bank of Australia, Depauw Victory, Sydney
20 dms, Depauw Victory, Melbourne
ZIRCON ORE—3,761 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Depauw Victory, Sydney

Baltimore

ALUMINA HYDRATE—1 bg, H R Scott & Co, American Chief, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—1,120 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
MANGROVE BARK—1,400 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, City of Perth, Madras
OLIVE OIL—590 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Barcelona
PEATMOSS—265 bls, Samuel Shapiro Co, Black Eagle, Bremen
360 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—400 bgs, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
600 bgs, W G Scarlett Co, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—600 bgs, Vibeke Maersk, Rotterdam

Boston

GLYCERIN—69 dms, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
MICA—1,000 ctns, A Goldmark & Sons, American Shipper, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,694 bgs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT OIL—43 dms, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Port Quebec, Wellington
127 dms, Port Quebec, Napier
OSSEINE—400 bgs, Coignet Chemical Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE — 1,494 bgs, Hercules Powder Corp, American Chief, Liverpool
SODIUM SULPHATE—1,102 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Black Eagle, Antwerp
TALC—143 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, President Van Buren, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,847 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormacdove, Santos
300 bgs, J Henry Schroder Co, Jutahy, Recife

Los Angeles

BASIL LEAVES—20 bgs, Hismoco American Co, President Van Buren, Naples
15 bgs, D M Hatton Co, President Van Buren, Naples

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—3,364 bgs, J C Jett & Co, American Chief, Manchester
PEATMOSS—175 bls, W M Stone Co, Black Eagle, Bremen

Philadelphia

CHEMICALS—4 bbls, E F Houghton Co, Indochinois, Bordeaux
FUEL OIL—76,069 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mobilfuel, Covenas
MUSTARD—948 pkgs, A Goldmark & Sons, Inc, American Importer, London

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SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import Export Corp, Markhor, Calcutta
SYRUP—400 pkgs, H Kellogg & Sons Co, American Importer, London

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BONE FLOUR—1,250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Wyoming, Le Havre
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CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Catz American Co, Wyoming, Antwerp
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Kappa Psi Meets Dec. 29-31

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity will hold its twenty-fifth national grand council convention at the John Marshall hotel, Richmond, Va., December 29 through 31. Delegates from collegiate and graduate chapters in all parts of the United States will attend.

Canadian Exports: Sept.

Exports of various products from Canada in September, 1949, as compared with the corresponding month in 1948, have been reported as follows:—

	September 1949	September 1948
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$814,000	$1,180,000
Acids	212,000	440,000
Artificial silk and products	114,000	442,000
Asbestos and products	4,228,000	3,786,000
Calcium compounds	124,000	130,000
Chemical products	1,131,000	1,715,000
Copper and products	7,192,000	6,901,000
Fertilizers	3,290,000	3,418,000
Lead and products	5,016,000	5,676,000
Medicinal preparations	273,000	183,000
Nickel	6,146,000	5,538,000
Paints and varnishes	265,000	639,000
Petroleum and products	48,000	771,000
Soda and sodium compounds	279,000	434,000
Vegetable fats and oils	487,000	1,206,000
Zinc and products	4,333,000	4,306,000

India Eases Export Rules

The government of India has placed a number of items on open general license and will allow their export without a license. Included are:—Ethyl alcohol or rectified spirit; abrasives; candles; acids; crude drugs; matches; soaps and washing powders; paints, varnishes and enamels, and pharmaceutical products of Indian manufacture.

The government has also declared that the export of quinine and its salts, including tablets, ampuls and preparations, of Indian origin will be permitted to all permissible destinations without a license. The license-free export will also apply to ampuls and preparations of quinine salts of imported origin when of Indian manufacture. The export of cinchona bark, powdered cinchona, febrifuge quinine and its salts and tablets of quinine salts and cinchona febrifuge of foreign origin, included those manufactured in India from imported drugs, will continue to be prohibited.

Britain Relaxes Import Rules, But Not for United States Goods

The Board of Trade of the United Kingdom has announced relaxations of import licensing regulations on an extensive list of articles, in accordance with the plans of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation for the general liberalization of intra-European trade. The relaxations apply to ores and concentrates, oils, waxes, gums, resins, perfumery materials, chemicals, drugs and medicines, among other items.

However, the new regulations do not permit the import of goods, except under the regular individual licensing procedures in force, from the United States, Canada, the Philippines and numerous other countries.

Green Book Error

The address of Humphrey-Wilkinson, Inc., manufacturer of high purity olefins and aliphatic derivatives, was listed in the 1949-50 edition of the Green Book as being Post Office Box 1671, New Haven, Conn. It should have read De Vine street, North Haven, Conn. The company is the successor of the chemical products division of the Connecticut Hard Rubber Corporation.

GSA Names Forbes Deputy Administrator

The appointment of Russell Forbes as deputy administrator of the General Services Administration has been announced by Jess Larson, administrator of the agency. James W. Follin, former administrator of the Federal Works Agency, was named special assistant to Mr. Larson.

Mr. Forbes, an authority on governmental purchasing and supply, will have the responsibility for carrying out two of Mr. Larson's major policy decisions. One is to bring about the greatest possible coordination of civilian and military supply activities, and the other is to decentralize purchasing activities to bring them nearer to centers of production, so as to give greater opportunities to small business and make it easier to do business with the government.

Industrial Hygiene

—*Continued from page 34*

himself, and giving the neighbors a fair deal is the best policy in public relations.

The one who makes the waste is best equipped in knowledge for its proper disposal, Mr. Hart declared. He should act accordingly. A new concept of public health is growing and a belief that its welfare is an important part of a community. Industry is paramount in the national economy; it should not be handicapped—neither should the public. Their interdependence must be recognized as a guide to their relations. Public health and recreation should be recognized in connection with the condition of the streams of a community. It is not necessary to make waste water potable, but waste can be so treated that its stream dilution with normal treatment can be a water for household use. Obnoxious odors should be kept to a minimum. Toxicity to aquatic life, vegetable and animal, should be avoided.

What a pollutant does, rather than what it is, determines its objectionable measure, as Mr. Hart sees it. Knowledge of effects, therefore, is most important: it should be sought and got. Then should come research into what to do to keep the streams clear.

It was evident throughout the consideration of the problem of waste disposal that businessmen, as well as more or less aloof technicians, scientists, and professional practitioners are agreed that industry has a social responsibility in its community which it is not properly or profitably meeting as long as its wastes are allowed to constitute a nuisance or a hazard.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

closed that mosquitoes near Cocoa, Fla., were becoming difficult to control with regular applications of DDT. It was found that both adults and larvae of the two species of mosquitoes in that area of salt marshes had developed resistance to DDT. The news was particularly depressing because the effectiveness of DDT as a killer of the larvae or wriggler was one of its remarkable features.

Commenting on the new development, ARA had this to say:—"The value of DDT insecticides as a means of controlling certain insects that annoy or transmit diseases to man is apparently disappearing before the very eyes of the entomologists who developed the remarkable chemical for the armed forces during the war."

Home Building at Peak

Preliminary estimates of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that new home building continued its record-breaking pace during October for the sixth successive month and reached the highest level for any October in history. Reports show that 100,000 new nonfarm dwelling units were started during the month, which equals the preliminary total reported for September.

The continued high level of activity through the summer and fall brings the total number of units started during the first ten months of this year to 843,100, about 28,300 above the corresponding total for 1948, when builders almost equalled the 1925 all-time peak. The department says there is little doubt that the total of 937,000 dwelling units started in 1925 will be surpassed this year.

The 1949 expansion in housing volume was aided principally by a substantial rise over 1948 in the number of rental-type and publicly financed units. By the end of July (latest month for which information was available) there was a rise of 19 percent in the number of new rental structures. The 32,700 publicly financed units started in the first 10 months was over two and one-half times the 12,000 begun in the same months of last year.

Florasynth Assigns Cohen

Florasynth Laboratories, flavoring and essential oils, New York, has appointed Dr. Harry Cohen head of its Chicago research department. In this capacity, Dr. Cohen will also serve as a consultant in connection with manufacturing problems in the midwest.

Sharp & Dohme Adds Four To Medical Research Staff

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has added four research associates to its medical research staff. Dr. G. S. Tarnowski and Wilson Cain have been added to the staff of antibiotic research; E. H. Unger has joined pharmaceutical research, and Dr. Warner Baumgarten has been appointed to the immunochemical research staff.

Trade Briefs

Helena Rubinstein, Inc., has engaged Miss Gertrude Morrison in a promotional capacity.

Russell W. Moore, sales manager of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., at Dallas, Tex., spoke on "Your New Position as a Pharmacist" at a recent meeting of the Pharmacy Club of the Hardin College of Pharmacy, Wichita Falls, Tex.

P. A. Smith, works director of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford, England, recently spent six weeks at the Tuckahoe, N. Y., plant of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.) studying American methods of pharmaceutical manufacturing.

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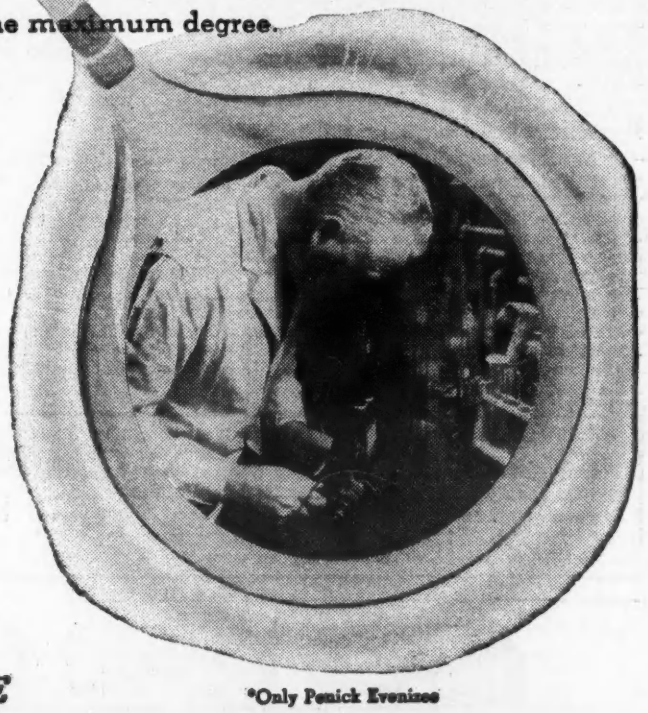

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Prices in the medicinal botanical group continued to strengthen irrespective of the fact that demand remained spotty and unsubstantial throughout the past week. Higher and stronger price positions developed on ergot, galangal, horehound, and rhubarb. Also, prices on balsam tolu reversed their late trend, rising moderately in keeping with replacement quotations. In flavoring materials, cassias were stronger and some varieties sold higher. Ceylon cinnamon was up sharply and East Indian nutmegs developed along the same lines. Spot black pepper reacted upward again, a reflection of the chaos that came when India put on its export tax. The market index rose 3.1 points and at 190.7 compared with 199.8 which was the unchanged index a year ago.

It may be noted that much of the market strength noted last week developed in materials of Far Eastern origin. Galangal and rhubarb roots, and many cassias, come from China. Pepper is shipped mainly from India and cinnamon originates in Ceylon. This same kind of strength was reported in other products of the Far East and the whole situation was symptomatic of changed economic conditions.

Cables offered Zanzibar clove at a fractional decline. All cumin seed was under price-depressing competition. Even Jamaica pimento was off a fraction on the spot and Alleppey green cardamom moved in buyers' favor while extra fancy, bold, bleached cardamom sold for more money. Chilean marjoram was nominal but the market was higher. Dalmatian sage was almost unobtainable.

Balsams

Tolu—The market trend of recent weeks was reversed and at the c'ose of last week, nothing was available under $2 to $2.10 per pound—the result of higher replacement and lower stocks.

Barks

Cocillana—Some gain in sales was reported but the main pickup was expected to develop after the turn of the year when manufacturing operations may have reduced consumers reserves.

Cottonroot—The available supply was expected to care for consumers' requirements between now and another crop. Prices for the time being were quiet and slightly lower under restricted demand. Quotations were 25c. to 30c. per pound.

Beans

Vanilla — The market held strong. Sellers were reserved in meeting the good demand that prevailed throughout the past week. Most dealers said they expected the market to continue its recent advance. Many suppliers said no offerings had been received from the origins, although it was learned that one purchase involving a fair quantity of goods took place with a Madagascar exporter. No further change took place in local quotations but the tendency was strongly upward.

Flowers

Clover—Imported merchandise was said to be very firm under the influence of somewhat higher primary market prices. Domestic flowers were not overly plentiful and they also gained strength last week.

Linden—Jobbing business was fair but the lack of substantial need on the part of manufacturing consumers tended to offset some reports of firmer prices in the European markets.

Malva—Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part and yet local quotations remained comparatively steady and in line with the prevailing quotations offered on more goods at the origin. Stocks in local circles covered more than current need.

Gums

Arabic—Prices remained steady to firm. Substantial demand was absent for the most part, but a fair-sized, though jobbing, request made for the maintenance of exceptionally well-maintained ideas on prices. Stocks were said to be ample, well distributed and sufficient to permit the market to withstand a substantial increase in the consuming requirements of buyers.

Benzoin—A steady to firm spot market prevailed, regardless of the rather circumscribed interest shown in Sumatra gum by domestic consumers. Replacement prices were cabled, but seldom from the origin, but information received indicated also a well-maintained price position at the source.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnip—Though not very active at this time, this item was one of substantial strength because of under-collection at rising country prices during the late Summer. The tendency was to advance further, once demand shall be resumed.

Horehound—Quotations were higher at 17c. to 19c. per pound. Importers anticipate all kinds of trouble in getting a quality of herb that will be certain to be passed on arrival here from abroad. Most holders were reserved.

Laurel — Some produce of Yugoslavia was offered on spot on the basis of 11½c. to 12c. per pound in place of Turkish material which had become extinct locally. Portuguese and Greek laurel lacked quotable change. All varieties were in limited call.

Lobelia—The future seemed to hold little, but the reasonable probability that prices would advance further if consumers shall again enter the market in search of substantial quantities. Stocks in all markets were extremely low and held in strong quarters.

Marjoram—Chilean material on the spot was nominally 45c. per pound, but it was difficult to obtain in most quarters. French goods actually spot were down to 50c. to 52c. per pound, but were firm.

Passion Flower—Any demand for a large quantity of this article would find sellers so lightly stocked that it might be difficult to place such business in this market. Nor was a great deal held in the domestic primary market.

Sage—Dalmatian sage was higher once more, standing at 58c. per pound, which was considered a nominal quotation and

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ergot, 25c. per lb.
Galangal root, 3c. per lb.
Horehound herb, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 15c. per lb.
powdered, 15c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, extra fancy, bold, bleached, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, broken, 1c. per lb.
Honan rolls, scraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Yunnan rolls, scraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 15c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 8c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 2c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Alkanet root, 5c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, 3c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, futures, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
shipment, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, futures, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
190.7	187.6	185.8	199.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended November 18

New York

Arnica flowers, 21 bales: filthy.
Carob beans, 40 bags: insect bored; contains insect filth.
Celery seed, 50 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 151 bags: insect infested.
Cloves, 100 bales, 117 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 2,623 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 93 bags: filthy.
Manna flake, 20 cases: live and dead insects.
Moss, bleached, 42 bales: filthy.
Mustard seed, 407 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 196 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 2,183 bags: moldy and insect bored; filthy.
red, 700 bags: moldy; stones substituted; filthy.
Psyllium seed, 157 bags: live and dead insects.
Sesame seed, 1,206 bags; filthy.

Baltimore

Cumin seeds, 257 bags: filthy.

Boston

Peppers, dried, 25 baskets: moldy.
Protamine zinc insulin, 10 cc.: not certified.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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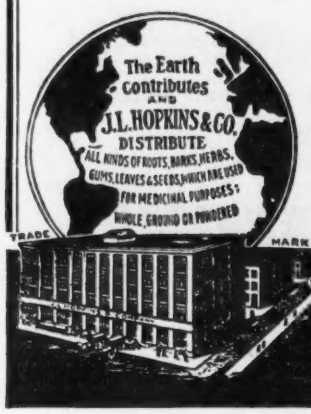

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one subject to confirmation. The available supply has been rarely so small.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—The powdered item has not been found in much demand for some time past and a check on the market last week showed prices unchanged at 22c. to 25c. per pound, though not too steady thereat.

Cantharides—Sellers think prices will be advanced when replacements have to be bought in the China market. Only the presence of good sized spot stocks bought at declining prices in the somewhat distant past permitted spot quotations to be retained unchanged during the past week.

Ergot—The quotation was nominally $3.50 per pound for spot goods last week but it was doubted that the average buyer could obtain goods thereat. The local opinion was that $3.75 to $4 per pound would not be unlikely. The fact was that extreme caution was being exercised with respect to acceptance of orders.

Manna—Difficulty in getting goods of a quality certain to be released on arrival here has been resumed; another lot was reported detained because of the presence of live and dead insects. The lot of the importer is difficult.

Roots

Alkanet—Local quotations were lower at 35c. to 40c. per pound on the development of firm orders involving more than the recent quantities required by manufacturing consumers. A ton lot was quoted thereat during the past week.

Blueflag—Takings have been small and occasional for some time past. Stocks in hand were said last week to be more than sufficient to protect a normal requirement of consumers.

Cohosh—Black cohosh has experienced a moderate revival of inquiries, according to some quarters who, last week, also said that quotations were holding very steady in the absence of competition.

Galangal—This produce of China was advanced in price to the basis of 18c. to 19c. per pound and importers indicated substantial difficulty in placing further orders for shipment merchandise at the origin. Practically all Chinese botanicals are strong.

Mandrake—Further unfolding of the situation was lacking. The market was declared to be strong in whatever quarter, though actual consuming demand remained in abeyance for the time being. However, there were those who expect demand to revive substantially before collection of another crop provides sufficient root to be an influence acting on prices in a direction favoring buyers.

Rhubarb—Spot prices on whole root were higher at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound and powder seemed not to be available under $1.15 to $1.20. This upward surge in local values hooked in tightly with the inability of importers to get normal quantities offered or shipped from China. Spot goods developed higher levels as a reflection of the need to conserve the current stocks.

Senega—Though lacking further advance in price, this root was the object of much strength on spot and in its primary market. Present stocks must supply domestic and export needs for several months. Reversal of the recent trend can hardly come earlier than next Spring. Decline usually develops in the second quarter of the year—when it develops at all. The decline in 1949 started in January and continued into August when it reached $1.20 per pound, the bottom price for this year. Since then, the market has advanced to its present level of $1.60 to $1.65.

Serpentaria—This was one of the few domestic items the price of which did not undergo a considerable decline during the collection season. Maintenance of a rather dull market appeared to be related to the very small collection this year.

Seeds

Cardamom—Prices were as follows:—Extra fancy bold bleached fruit, $3.45 to $3.50; bold bleached, afloat, $3.40 to $3.45; and medium bold bleached, $3.38 to $3.40. Green Alleppey was lower at $2.15 to $1.20, at which price Ceylon material was also offered spot last week. Some wondered if an export tax may be imposed at the origin.

Coriander—Competition brought a fractional shading to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound for Argentine seed afloat. Moroccan seed held steady at 9½c. to 10c.

Cumin—Further reductions brought all varieties of this seed to the basis of 16c. to 16½c. per pound, asked, with conditions suggesting that some success might attach to bidding at the present time.

Dill—Dewhiskered material underwent a moderate rise on revival in demand and the willingness of buyers to pay 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Natural seed remained unchanged at 11c. to 11½c.

Fenugreek—The sole change in prices came on Indian futures. They were quoted at 11c. to 11½c. per pound last

—*Continued on page 63*

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Rising prices on Brazilian bois de rose, redistilled cassia, Ceylon as well as Java citronella oils, and patchouli were in some measure modified in effect by lower quotations on 40-42 percent ester lavender flower, terpeneless lime, and peppermint oils. The net effect on the index number was a rise of 0.1 point, establishing it at 104.4 in comparison with 100.5 prevailing a year ago when it was unchanged. Market features included the continued strong trend in Chinese oils, the continued gain in strength in citronella, the acute scarcity of patchouli, and the slightly mixed price trend in domestic peppermint oils.

Most reports concerning business done during the past week sugegsted that it was "not too bad and better than in some previous weeks," "good, with everything moving better at firmer prices," and "sales holding up well with volume contrary to that at this preholiday season in most years." In a few cases, dealers did indicate that buying was for immediate use or for requirements over a limited future, small orders being more numerous than larger.

Chinese oils continued to make new highs for the current upward movement and nothing in trade advices last week suggested that the replacement position would improve at an early date. Other Far Eastern oils were offered sparingly from the source and often at higher prices. Among those so situated were the citronellas, lemongrass, and patchouli.

The split movement in prices on peppermint were a trifle out of step with the recently much stronger trend and position in the primary market. One spot dealer reduced quotations and another raised them. In between was a strong ground that reflected the fact that unsold stocks at the origin had worked into the hands of holders who see nothing but moderately rising prices for the future.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bois de rose oil, 5c. per lb.
Cassia oil, 10c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Java, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $4 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lavender flower oil, 40-42% ester, 20c. per lb.
Lime oil, terpeneless, $3 per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 15c. per lb.
redistilled, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
104.4	104.3	101.9	100.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Offerings were few and far between. So were holders of goods actually spot, and, also, few could propose sales of goods to arrive in a reasonably nearby future. The market was very tight and signs suggested continuation of that aspect of affairs. Quotations ranged $4 to $4.60 per pound.

Anise—Sellers continued to advance prices, though not all of them did so during the past week. Minimum quotations held at 95c. per pound but the range was widened to $1.50. The situation in China continued complex. Connection between interior points and the shipment port of Hong Kong were all but impossible and nothing suggested an early resolution of the present blocked state of commerce in favor of an easier and larger flow of oil into the export market. Local stocks have shrunken steadily for some time past and good demand kept them contracting during the past week. Talk of a coming $2 minimum price continued.

Apricot Kernel—No over-supply of this oil was in hand last week and regardless of the absence of expanding requirements on the part of manufacturing consumers, holders were very firm.

Bergamot—Soap makers have been in the market less frequently of late but sales in other directions have been well maintained. The market of firm to strong undertones was still effective on spot and, for the most part, no recession worthy of the name has taken place in the prices cabled from foreign suppliers. The expectation for continued shortage prevailed in all markets and is likely to remain until another crop is made.

Bois de Rose—The market continued to climb slowly higher. At the close of last week, it had become $2.90 per pound as a minimum quotation and as much as $3.50 was asked in some quarters. Competition amounted to little last week and it seemed certain that buyers would find practically every spot quotation subject to confirmation at the time of purchase. Much interest existed in the future position of this oil and no information from the origin suggested an early easing there.

Camphor—Local activity was unimpressive. Consumers' needs were at a low point and were expressed mainly in orders of jobbing size. Prices remained steady on the spot and for the time being were in line with replacement cost. However, an adverse turn of events in Formosa could well bring an end to imports here.

Cananga—Shipment cables mentioned this article seldom during the past week but when it did appear in export proposals, the prices quoted appeared to be on an exceptionally firm basis.

Cardamom—Some forms of cardamom seed have become lower both on spot and for replacement but, on the whole, they were still much above the normal value of such merchandise. Oil remained strong. It was in moderate supply and there were no holders at easy spot prices during the past week. The market range continued to be well maintained at $54 to $70 per pound.

Cassia—Not a trace of easing could be discovered in any market. In fact, it was higher at $1.90 to $3 per pound. Unsold stocks in the Hong Kong market were comparatively light and sellers continued reserve at that point in keeping with the fact that communications between the producing area and the export market in the British Crown Colony were all but totally blocked. Should Britain, however, establish diplomatic relations with the Communists now in control of the hinterland, sufficient oil may flow into Hong Kong to ease the supply situation. It was not felt last week that that event would also ease prices. Hence, the spot attitude of reserve.

Celery—Some quarters continued to advance prices on this oil and such developments last week resulted in the upper end of the local range in quotations becoming $20 per pound. The minimum price, however, remained at $15, though it was very firm. Most of the current strength lies in the replacement position.

Citronella—Minimum spot quotations on Ceylon oil were $1 per pound following a further rise. The range remained to $1.50 but it was also said that practically any price at this time was quoted subject to confirmation because of the strength prevailing on replacement goods. Java and Java type oil were minimum at $1.75 per pound, an advance. The range was as high as $2.20 in some spot quarters. All primary markets were points of substantial strength based on reduced stocks.

Clove—Business was along lines of immediate requirements but the movement was more than sufficient to keep quotations at least substantially steady on the spot. Nor did it seem likely that raw material costs would ease sufficiently in the nearby future to make for an extention of spot reductions. Range of quotations remained very wide on all varities of oil.

Cumin—Though raw material quotations have been weakening and declining over the past fortnight, the cheaper prices have not found reflection in quotations on oil. Stability was supreme for the moment. Demand was routine and usually for small lots.

Dillweed—A deal of firmness has come to the spot quotations on this article. Or, at least, the recent succession of price declines was believed at an end for this year. sales have been excellent.

Geranium—Oil in both Algeria and Madagascar was strong. Under production seemed general enough to have strengthened and also advanced shippers' price views in response to cabled inquiries. Local dealers have developed a reserve in the matter of making unsolicited offerings. Spot stocks were conservative in practically all directions and a moderate expansion in buying would probably reflect promptly on minimum quotations.

Ginger—It will require another crop in Africa and Jamaica materially to alter the present strong position of roots obtained at both points. Consequently, dealers expect oil prices to remain strong however moderate demand may be over the balance of this year.

Lavender—The only prices change in this merchandise came on oil of 40 to 42 percent ester content. That variety of oil was shaded to a minimum of $4.15 per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pound. The range was still to the top quotation of $5.15 per pound, as to seller. Seasonal slackening of spot trading has developed, despite which the basic position of lavender oil seemed substantially firm.

Lemon—Business was not exceptionally active. A normal recession in the call for prompt deliveries seemed to have developed without bringing any price easing in its wake. Undertones were apparently very steady in the absence of much competition on spot.

Lemongrass—Prices lacked new development but they were as strong as ever so far as local dealers were concerned. Replacement costs at all points were well maintained at close to the peak recently developed by a stout rise in shipment prices. No surplus of supplies seemed to exist in whatever market.

Lime—Distilled and expressed oils remained very steady in price and while not in expanding demand, the articles were still subject to a very good and seasonal movement into consumption. Quotations on terpeneless oil were reduced, the minimum price becoming $55 per pound while maximum was still $65.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Most prices were very steady; they seemed especially so in the Brazilian market where a stiffening of price ideas had developed in the recent past. However, no special interest in goods to come forward existed in local circles.

Orange—A fair sized demand for the several varieties of this oil exisited on spot last week. The call was sufficient to keep competition under repression. Also, the very low levels at which excellent quality of oil may be obtained here was also a stabilizing influence on local quotations.

Patchouli—The market remained strong on spot and in the primary markets. Locally, it was higher at $17.50 to $20 per pound. Practically any quotation was always subject to confirmation in whatever market. Those made on spot goods were especially so and they also retained a market tendency to rise. Only moderate stocks were unsold on spot and all of the oil available was held in strong hands, free from competition, and was quoted subject to confirmation.

Peppermint—Some dealers continued to revise their quotations upward and one reduced them. The maximum of spot prices became $6.25 per pound on natural oil and $6.55 on the redistilled article. The minimum of spot quotations was $5 for natural and $5.40 for redistilled. The generally stronger and higher spot market in previous weeks had been merely a reflection of unsold stocks at the source having worked into strong hands whose eyes were raised to the mountains rather than the valleys of the value of new crop oil remaining unsold at this time.

Petitgrain—Although price advances have been in abeyance in Paraguay, the market there seemed as firm as ever. And on the spot market absence of competition accounted for well maintained prices that ranged $2.15 to $2.80 per pound according to dealer.

Sage—All seller were reserved. They indicated that they cannot replace current spot stocks at prices permitting resale here at the local price levels. Everything hinged on replacement cost and that was strong in all foreign markets.

Sandalwood—Spot stocks held unchanged but were also firmer last week, standing on the basis of $12.25 to $16.30 per pound. Quotations on goods to arrive later were still made as low as $10 per pound but nothing like that could be done on oil manufactured in this country from imported sandalwood billets. Demand has changed little of late and was routine last week.

Spearmint—The market was quiet. Prices remained inert and demand did not exceed the jobbing business prevailing locally for a number of weeks. Some dealers felt that the next movement in quotations might well be moderately upward now that primary market prices have displayed less tendency to move downward.

Wormseed—The market developed signs of being slightly easier last week. That development applied mainly to the higher end of the local price range; it dropped to the basis of $4. However, the minimum of local quotations remained at $3.45. Demand was routine and consisted mainly of smaller, jobbing needs.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The basic strength of raw materials was said to point toward higher quotations on anethol and some quarters declared their belief that the market would rise at least to 85c. per pound. The minimum spot quotations was 75c per pound, subject to confirmation.

Citral—Tightening of supplies and maintainence of a good sized call kept this item strong on spot and tending toward higher price levels should replacement cost and consuming demand continue in their present directions.

Citronellol—Demand was very good, contributed added strength to an already strong market position. The present

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strength of the market was related to that occupied and developed of late by raw materials.

Geraniol—Local dealers were disposed to exercise reserve in offering this article. They were said to be faced by rising cost of production and a considerable shrinkage of supplies which, in some directions were said to be below the safety point.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 62*

week, being at the same price level as that named on spot goods.

Poppy—Turkish seed was reported only in nominal position and the price was still 13¾c. per pound. Dutch and Polish material remained at 15c. to 15½c. and 13½c. to 13¾c. respectively.

Spices

Cassia—The situation in China made for a strong cassia market. Scraped Honan and Yunnan rolls were higher at 16½c. to 17c. per pound and 15½c. to 16c. was named on broken rolls. Broken Batavia cassia was higher at 26c. to 27c. when available. The future with respect to maintaining shipments from China was dark.

Cinnamon—A sharp price rise on spot put quotations to the basis of 22c. to 23c. per pound for Ceylon material. This was a reflection of an advance at the origin where offerings were moderate at the best.

Clove—Cables from Zanzibar recorded a fractional reduction last week. Spot prices were down to 19½c. to 20c. per pound for prompt deliveries, and futures became 18¼c. to 18½c. Madagascar spice was noted at 19c. to 19½c. but little was obtainable on spot and nothing was offered from the source.

Nutmegs—East Indian material was higher. Spot deliveries became 42c. to 43c. per pound and futures were named at 40c. to 41c.

Pepper—Spot black pepper late last week was quoted at $1.38 to $1.39 per pound but numerous suppliers failed to name prices. December deliveries stood at $1.37 to $1.38, when quoted. As to the December-January, shipment position, $1.25 was quoted. January-March, was not quoted.

India has placed an export tax on further exports. The tax was said to be 30 percent ad valorem but the probable basis of the tax was not known. Some thought the basis would be one below the market and estimates made here suggested that the rise in costs to local importers would be between 5 percent and 15 percent per pound. Absorption of this rise will depend on supply and demand, it was said.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—The market was dull. Concern was felt over the squeeze brought about by the recent tax on Indian pepper shipments. Following are local price quotations:—Anise, Chinese, 18c. per pound. Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, broken, 16½c. per pound; unscraped, bls., 17½c. per pound; Yunnan, rolls, unscraped, bls., 16½c. per pound; Saigon, broken, bls., 29c. per pound. Celery seed, French, bgs., 27c. per pound. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls., 25c. per pound. Clove, Zanzibar, bls., 18c. per pound. Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, bags., 10½c. per pound. Pepper, black, spot, $1.56 per pound; December arrival, $1.56 per pound; December-January shipments, $1.28 per pound. Poppy seed, Dutch, bgs., 17c. per pound. Sesame seed, Chinese, white, bags., 20c. per pound. Thyme, French, bgs., 21c. per pound.

Mustard Seed 1949 Output Seen Smallest in Ten Years

Although yields per acre of mustard seed are turning out better than expected and apparently more acres were harvested this year than forecast earlier in the season, the 1949 production is much below average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported November 18. The 1949 crop is now estimated at 11,300,000 pounds of clean seed, smallest crop since 1939, 42 percent smaller than last year's production of 19,480,000 pounds, and 61 percent smaller than the 1943-47 average of 29,334,000 pounds.

The largest decline, in percentage, from last year's production and also from the five-year average occurs in Oriental mustard. Decreases are smallest in yellow mustard. Most of the production of mustard seed in Montana this year was east of the Rocky Mountains, where moisture conditions were quite favorable, in contrast with the less favorable conditions elsewhere in that state. Production in California was in the Lompoc and Santa Maria sections of Santa Barbara County.

An estimated 22,500 acres were harvested this year, compared with 35,000 acres in 1948 and the five-year average of 76,440 acres. Of the 22,500 acres this year, Montana accounted for 17,700 acres; California, 2,300 acres; and Washington, 2,500 acres. The acreages in these states last year were 30,000, 2,000, and 3,000 acres, respectively. Yields are expected to average about 502 pounds per acre this year, compared with 557 pounds in 1948 and the five-year average of 384 pounds.

During the nine months ended September 30, 5,872,842 pounds of whole mustard seed were imported, compared with 7,275,750 pounds a year earlier and 4,779,103 pounds two years ago for the same period.

Indicated production of mustard seed for 1949, by kinds and by states, as compared with the 1948 output, is as follows, in pounds:—

	1949	1948
Varieties:—		
Yellow	8,000,000	11,610,000
Brown	1,960,000	3,070,000
Oriental	1,340,000	4,800,000
Total	11,300,000	19,480,000
States:—		
Montana	8,700,000	18,300,000
California	2,100,000	700,000
Washington	500,000	480,000
Total	11,300,000	19,480,000

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Entertains Trade Press

Several dozen representatives of the editorial and business staffs of periodicals in the drug, cosmetic, food, and beverage industries were the guests of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York essential oil house, at a dinner in the Hotel Astor, November 22. The dinner had turkey from the ranch of Percy C. Magnus, president, in Connecticut, as its piece de resistance. And MM&R flavors were present in sauces and sweets. An hour or so of cocktails et al preceded the eating.

There was no speechmaking. Percy Magnus spoke pleasant words of welcome, and everybody stood up and identified himself. There was a special gathering of trade organization executives—Dr. E. N. Newcomb and Allen Newcomb, of the National Wholesale Druggists Association; Ray Schlotterer, of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association; Dr. Fred Cullen, of the Proprietary Association, and others.

There was the customary sort of vocal and instrumental entertainment during the drinking and eating. A much better-than-average female vocalist sang several operatic arias and some pleasing, less ambitious compositions, graciously by-passing things currently popular. A telepathist gave a remarkable display of talent which demonstrated that no profundity was involved in the reading of the minds of the pressmen.

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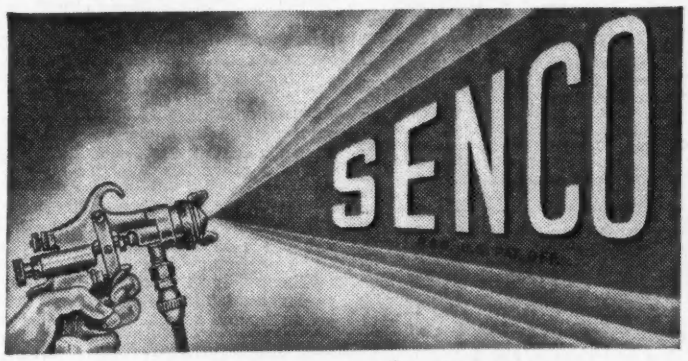

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Protective Coatings Materials

On the strength of another decline in the metal, lead pigments and leaded zinc oxides were reduced last week. These lowerings resulted in a drop of 2.0 points in the index for coatings materials, the figure sinking to 199.7. Other developments during the period included an advance in imported casein and cuts in bleached shellac and cellulose esters.

With demand still lack-luster and low-priced foreign offerings continuing readily available, pig lead fell off an added one-half cent per pound. Similar reductions on lead oxides were almost automatic, red lead, litharge and mineral orange each receiving one-half-cent cuts. Dry white lead and lead sulphate were downed seven-eighth cent and three-quarter cent per pound, respectively, reflecting not only last week's metal drop but also other recent weakening. Basic silicate white lead was skimmed one-half cent to one cent, depending upon the brand. The lowering of lead sulphate, in turn, produced reductions of one-quarter cent and three-eighth cent per pound on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded zinc oxides, respectively by one maker.

Call for carbon black was said to be holding up well, despite a seasonal decline in demand from the rubber industry. The volume of cadmium color sales was said to have picked up appreciably. Chrome colors, in good demand, remained firm, as did zinc yellow and molybdate orange.

Bleached grades of shellac were one cent lower in New York, although the Calcutta market continued unchanged. Buying here was moderate. Stocks of superfine eased slightly. Lemon lacs remained tight. Supplies of coaltar tricresyl phosphate were still somewhat narrow, but were expected to become more plentiful within a few weeks. Petroleum grades of this plasticizer were available for immediate delivery in all areas. Cellulose acetate esters were lowered 3 cents to 4 cents per pound, while acetate-butyrate grades were dropped one cent to 3 cents.

Argentine casein was stronger, rising one-half cent in New York, the result of a large Japanese inquiry. Although reports from Buenos Aires indicated that inquiries from Europe were mounting, it was learned that German bids had been withdrawn pending the outcome of negotiations on a new German-Argentine trade agreement. Domestic casein, woefully short of requirements, held firm.

Fifty-five paint and varnish wholesalers reported September dollar sales at $5,787,000, according to the Bureau of Census. This represented a rise of 3 percent over the previous month, but a decline of 10 percent from a year earlier. Forty-eight establishments reported inventories by dollar value on September 30 at $14,110,000, unchanged from a month earlier, but a decrease of 12 percent from September 30, 1948.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WG, WW, X, 3c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Cellulose acetate, flake, 3c. to 4c. per lb.
butyrate, 17.5% butyral content, 1c. per lb.
26.5% butyral content, 3c. per lb.
37% butyral content, 3c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Red, 95%, ½c. per lb.
97%, ½c. per lb.
98%, ½c. per lb.
Silicate, ½c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, ⅞c. per lb.
basic silicate, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, F, 4c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, American process, leaded, 35%, ¼c. per lb.
50%, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
199.7	201.7	201.7	224.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

grades at 1,281,000 pounds, which compares with 864,000 pounds in August and 1,152,000 pounds in September, 1948.

Iron Oxide—Call for both synthetic and natural grades continued good during the period. Stocks were plentiful all around. Prices were without variance. Importations totaled 10 casks of iron oxide from Liverpool.

Lead Pigments—With buying still sluggish and low-priced foreign offerings continuing readily available, the metal fell off another ½c. per pound last week, pigs sinking to 12c., New York basis, and to 11.80c. per pound, East St. Louis.

The oxides were reduced almost automatically, red lead, litharge and mineral orange each receiving ½c. cuts. Lead silicate was similarly lowered ½c. per pound. Dry white lead and lead sulphate were dropped ⅞c. and ¾c. per pound, respectively, the moves reflecting not only last week's metal decline but also other recent weakening. Basic silicate white lead was shaved ½c. to 1c. per pound, depending upon the brand.

Demand for pigments was reported to be holding up pretty well. Stocks were ample all around. Following are current market quotations:—Lead sulphate, 13¼c. to 14½c. per pound; red lead, 95 percent, 14¾c. to 15¾c. per pound; red lead, 97 percent, 15c. to 16c.; red lead, 98 percent, 15¼c. to 16¼c.; dry white lead, 14¾c. to 15¾c.; basic silicate white lead, 14⅜c. to 17¼c. per pound; litharge, 13¾c. to 14¾c. per pound; lead silicate, less carload, 14.20c. to 14.75c., and mineral orange, less carload, 18.10c. per pound.

Orange, Molybdate—Production of CP material in September aggregated 617,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. This represents a gain of 43.5 percent over the 430,000 pounds turned out in August and a rise of 58 percent over the 397,000 pounds produced in September, 1948. The market last week was unchanged. Demand was active. Stocks were good. Prices held steady at 44c. per pound .

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—Combined output of CP grades in September amounted to 4,834,000 pounds, the Bureau of Census reported. This production compares with 2,982,000 pounds manufactured during the preceding month and 3,742,000 pounds turned out in September a year ago. There was no change in the market position of these pigment materials during the period. Demand remained at good levels. Offerings were readily available to all buyers. Prices were steady at 32c. per pound, notwithstanding the week's ½c. falling off in pig lead.

Yellow Zinc—The Bureau of Census reported September output of CP material at 567 short tons, which compares with 821 tons turned out during the preceding month and 319 tons manufactured in September, 1948. Call continued active last week. The supply position remained unchanged, offerings in ready availability to all comers. Prices were maintained at 23½c. per pound.

Zinc Oxide—Reflecting the week's ¾c. reduction in lead sulphate, one maker effected cuts of ¼c. and ⅜c. per pound on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades, respectively. Since these lowerings were not uniformly effected throughout the trade, the following price ranges existed at press time:—35 percent, carload, 11¾c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Business was reported to be holding up well last week, despite a seasonal decline in demand from the rubber industry. Stocks were in good availability for the most part. There were still some minor local shortages on specialty printing ink grades. However, since producers were building up warehouse stocks at all points, this scarcity was not expected to last long. Prices were firm during the period, most sellers expecting no change until the end of the year.

Cadmium Colors—Demand was said to have picked up considerably. Production operations of at least one manufacturer last week were reported to be going full blast. However, because of the volume of business, output was said to be running a little behind demand. Prices were steady all along the line, as follows:—Orange lithopone, $1.10; red lithopone, $1.15 to $1.55, depending on shade; CP yellow, all shades, $2.65, and yellow lithopone, all shades, 95c. per pound.

Green, Chrome—Schedules were maintained in this section last week at 37c. to 47¾c. and at 13c. to 29c. per pound for CP and reduced grades, respectively, despite another decline in metallic lead. Consumer interest remained good. Supplies were plentiful. The Bureau of Census reported September production of CP

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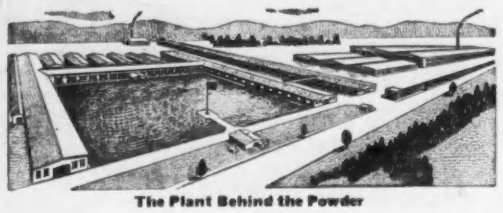
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Zinc Sulphide—Prices were firm right down the line during the past week. Pure material was quoted at 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound. Barium-, calcium- and magnesium-extended grades were at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound.

Fillers and Extenders

Magnesium Silicate—Arrivals during the past seven days were reported at 2,787 bags of talc from Genoa. The market position of this material remained unchanged.

Mica—Imports last week aggregated 1,000 cartons of mica from London and 3,062 cases from Madras, London, Rio de Janeiro and Victoria.

Synthetic Resins

Call for alkyds and other types remained excellent during the period. Supplies remained adequate all around, despite the continued narrow supply position of phthalic anhydride and phenol. As for these two coaltar chemicals, stocks eased somewhat last week, but overall they were still short of all requirements.

Natural Resins

Market conditions in New York continued muddled during the period. While it was patent to most observers that prices were tending lower, few, if any, published quotations were available to the buying public. Dealers felt that it was pointless to commit themselves to open market prices at a time when listings had not yet sought stable levels. However, the trade was confident that by mid-December conditions would settle down to some semblance of stabilization, once more permitting publication of going market prices. Demand last week, meanwhile, was up a little. Stocks were ample for all gums, with the possible exception of Singapore No. 1. Importations during the seven days totaled 1 case of copal gum from Manila and 128 bags of dammar from London.

Shellac—Bleached grades were downed 1c. per pound in New York last week, the Calcutta market continuing unchanged. Prices on orange lacs stood their ground. American dealers still showed little interest in offerings by Indian sellers. Buying by consuming trades here was reported moderate. Supplies of superfine continued to ease slightly. However, lemon lacs were still well short of requirements. Importers noted that large consignments of devalued shellac are enroute to this country from India, with arrivals expected during the first half of next month. Importations last week totaled 50 bags of garnetlac from London; 1 package, 108 cases and 186 bags of shellac from Bremen, Gothenburg, Rotterdam and Calcutta, and 800 bags of seedlac from London. Calcutta and Madras. Following are current bleached shellac quotations:—Bonedry, 60½c. to 63c. per pound, and refined, 70½c. to 73c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate—Flake and powdered grades of the ester were downed 3c. to 4c. per pound last week. At the same time, specific grades of the acetate-butyrate ester were also lowered, as follows:—17.5 percent butyral content, 1c.; 26.5 percent butyral content, 3c., and 37 percent butyral content, 3c. per pound. Following are current market prices on cellulose esters:—Acetate, flake, 33c. to 36c.; acetate-butyrate, 17 percent, 52c. to 53c.; acetate-butyrate, 17.5 percent, 48c. to 49c.; acetate-butyrate, 26.5 percent, 50c. to 51c.; acetate-butyrate, 37 percent, 50c. to 54c., and acetate-butyrate, 48 percent, 43c. to 54c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Stocks of the coaltar grade were a little tight during the week. However, with coaltar producers resuming production of cresylic acid, makers of the plasticizer were confident that their supply problems would ease within the next few weeks. Availability of petroleum grades remained excellent, sellers reporting immediate deliveries in all areas. Consuming interest continued at an active pace. Prices were maintained, and there appeared little likelihood of any changes in the immediate future. Following are current market listings:—Coaltar, 33½c. to 35½c. per pound, and petroleum, 33c. to 35c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—On the strength of a large Japanese inquiry, the Argentine market advanced, and New York prices on imported moved up ½c. per pound. Although reports from Buenos Aires indicated that inquiries from Europe were mounting, it was learned that Germany had temporarily withdrawn from that market. Apparently negotiations for a new German-Argentine trade agreement are underway, and orders from that source are being held up pending the outcome of current inter-government discussions. Demand in this country was said to be slow, but it was felt that American mills would probably have to reenter the market within a few weeks to replenish waning inventories.

Domestic grades remained scarce, prices holding firm at 23c. to 23½c. per pound for standard and 23c. to 24c. per pound for premium quality. However, since there was little domestic material available, these quotations were largely nominal. Imported commanded 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended November 18 purchased 3,827,440 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 2,015,970 pounds of roller process. Government purchases of milk powder this year to date have aggregated 394,931,194 pounds, as against 123,054,631 pounds bought during the corresponding period in 1948.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, listing the final 1948 figures, reported last year's production of dry casein at 14,372,000 pounds, 60 percent below the preceding year and, except for 1945, the lowest twelve months of record during the past quarter century. California was the leading producing state, followed in order by New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington.

Synthetic Adhesives—The Bureau of Census reported total September consumption at 6,327,000 pounds, which compares with 6,595,000 pounds in August and 7,374,000 pounds in September, 1948. Bulk of this September's consumption was furnished by casein and soybean glues, with 2,977,000 pounds and 2,687,000 pounds, respectively. Total stocks held at the close of September aggregated 3,796,000 pounds, as opposed to 3,593,000 pounds on hand on August 31 and 4,643,000 pounds held at the end of September, 1948.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine delivered to processing plants during the week ended November 19 averaged $20.27 per standard barrel of 435 pounds for gum purchased outright and $20.49 for gum processed for the Commodity Credit Corporation loan, according to the Department of Agriculture. The weighted average price paid for all gum was $20.32 per barrel, as compared with $20.48 for the previous week.

The twenty-two reporting plants received 21,803 standard barrels of commercial gum and 6,102 barrels of loan gum, a total of 27,905 barrels, or 1,268 barrels per plant, as compared with 1,206 barrels at the same plants a week previous.

The estimated turpentine contents of the gum were 9.03 gallons for loan gum, 8.73 gallons for commercial gum, or an average of 8.80 gallons. Rosin contents were 295 pounds for loan, 294.8 pounds for commercial, or an average of 294.9.

The percent of gum by grades was:—WW, loan 1, commercial 2, average 2; WG, loan 15, commercial 9, average 10; N, loan 34, commercial 35, average 35; M, loan 48, commercial 30, average 34; K and below, loan 2, commercial 24, average 19.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended November 25 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thur.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	...	$5.75	$7.25	$8.00
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	7.25	8.00
E	6.31	6.31	6.31	...	6.31	7.55	8.30
F	6.55	6.51	6.51	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
G	6.55	6.51	6.51	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
H	6.55	6.51	6.51	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
I	6.55	6.51	6.51	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
K	6.55	6.51	6.51	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
M	6.55	6.51	6.52	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
N	6.55	6.55	6.52	...	6.54	7.55	8.30
WG	6.63	6.63	6.63	...	6.63	7.55	8.30
WW	6.92	6.92	6.92	...	6.92	7.80	8.55
X	6.92	6.92	6.92	...	6.92	7.80	8.55
	Drums						
Sales	400	400	293	...	666		
Receipts	331	882	114	...	40		
Shipments	329			...	103		
Stocks	31,814	32,702	32,816	...	32,753		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thur.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.39	.39	.39	...	.39	.47½	.56
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	160		
Receipts, bbls.	25	1,052	386	...	22		
Shipments, bbls.	2,013	14	86	...	10		
Stocks, bbls.	10,710	11,748	12,048	...	12,060		

* No market.

Ferro Chemical Producing New Surface Active Agents

The Ferro Chemical Corporation, Bedford, Ohio, a subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation, has started production and is now offering "Hypodynes," comprising dispersing and surface active agents which are acid esters of selected polybasic acids and their respective amine salts.

They have been found to exhibit surface tension lowering and interfacial tension lowering comparable to that produced by highly active surface active agents, according to the company. However, it is added, the outstanding ability of these materials to disperse aggregates or micelles of polar substances, especially in organic systems, is superlative as compared with that to literally hundreds of commercially available chemicals of many types.

The company said that the dispersive abilities, for example, have been utilized to alter the flow characteristics of vinyl dispersions and paint pigment concentrates and to solubilize high molecular weight organic materials which otherwise have proved insoluble in a wide variety of solvents.

Witco Describes Driers

A new bulletin on Witco driers, especially designed to make it as useful as possible to paint chemists and technologists, has been published by the Witco Chemical Company, New York. The bulletin gives general rules for determining the proper drier for the newer raw materials, with suggestions for handling and testing drier formulations. Graphs for easy calculation of drier requirements are included. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 295 Madison avenue, New York.

National Lead Appoints Pater to New Chicago Post

National Lead Company, New York, has placed Paul J. Pater in charge of the paint, pigment and oil department of its Chicago branch, to succeed John L. Reque, who has retired after thirty-seven years with the company. C. Howard Ellis has been put in charge of all paint trade sales for the branch, and Arthur R. Millas has been named sales manager of the pigment, oil and chemical department.

Mr. Pater joined the Carter White Lead Company in 1916, became a member of the general office auditing staff in New York, and was named comptroller of the Chicago branch in 1937. In 1944 he was appointed assistant manager of the branch.

Burgess Pigment Operating New Kaolin Pigment Furnace

The Burgess Pigment Company, Paterson, N. J., has commenced operation of what is described as the world's largest Nichols Herreshoff furnace for the production of anhydrous kaolin pigments. According to the company, its "Iceberg" anhydrous kaolin pigment has been found to be particularly suited for use in butyl rubber insulating compounds because of its excellent processing characteristics and high specific resistance.

L.A. Paint Technicians View Aluminum Film

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club viewed a motion picture entitled "The Tale of the Powdered Pig" at its recent monthly meeting. Furnished by the Reynolds Metals Company and exhibited by Jess Hammer, L. H. Butcher Company, the film covered the production of powdered aluminum from the mining of ore to the finished product and its incorporation into paints.

CDIC Paint Technicians Discuss Emulsion Paints

F. B. Stieg, Titanium Pigment Corporation, was the featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club. Mr. Stieg discussed "Emulsion Paints," giving formulations and procedures for preparing the paints, and emphasizing that no specialized equipment is required for their manufacture.

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ELECTRODES
ZnO FUME + CO_2
ZnO + C + HEAT
ZnO FUME + CO_2
OXIDE MANIFOLD
Zn VAPOR + CO
OXIDE MANIFOLD
AIR
AIR
Residue
ELECTRODES
ROTARY DISCHARGE TABLE

ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDE

Made by the improved American Process

The St. Joe Electro-Thermic method of smelting zinc ore is a recent improvement of the American Process, and the diagram shown here illustrates the final operation in the production of zinc oxide.

Prior to this operation the mined ore has been concentrated, calcined and sintered to remove impurities, some of which, such as sulfur, cadmium and lead are recovered. Sized zinc sinter and coke are transferred from the feed hopper to the preheater, where they are thoroughly mixed and brought near to smelting temperature, and are thence distributed evenly in the furnace by the rotary feed mechanism, which also excludes air from the furnace interior. The furnace charge is brought to smelting temperature by its action as resistor to a 3-phase electrical current supplied by six carbon electrodes which are inserted in the charge. At this temperature, carbon combines with the oxygen, held by the zinc in the sinter, releasing carbon monoxide and zinc vapor which are forced through tuyeres as a result of a slight pressure created in the furnace. Air is introduced at this point and the zinc vapor and carbon monoxide are oxidized under carefully controlled conditions to zinc oxide fume and carbon dioxide, which are then conducted through the pipe line, together with excess air, to the bag room where the zinc oxide is filtered from the carrying gases, collected and packed for storage.

The direct-from-ore, or American Process, is more economical than the two-step, or French Process. By the latter, metallic zinc is produced first and, by the second step, is converted into zinc oxide. The American Process also makes it possible to produce types of zinc oxide that give superior properties to the product in which it is used as a raw material.

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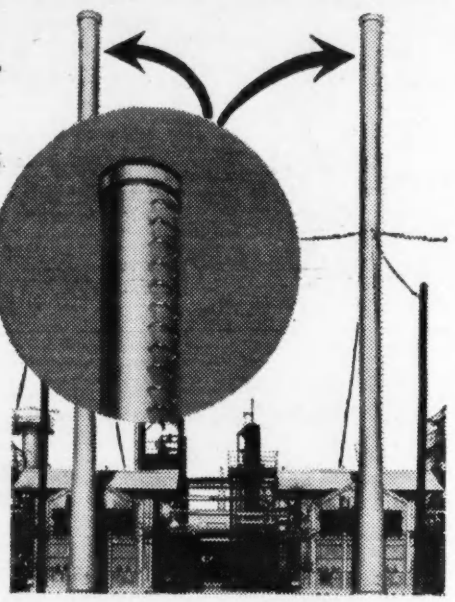

Photo courtesy The Dow Chemical Company Texas Division, Freeport

The two 50-foot powerhouse stacks shown above were coated in mid 1947 with a heat-resistant, modified silicone-aluminum paint formulated by the Kansas Paint and Color Company.

After more than 18 months exposure to high temperatures and corrosive atmospheres, the silicone-aluminum finish is still in excellent condition and plant engineers are confident of at least another year of satisfactory service. Under similar conditions, ordinary heat-resistant coatings broke down completely in six to nine months.

Here's proof that the superiority of silicone-base finishes more than offsets their slightly higher initial cost. Actual increases of 200% to 300% in service life mean lower maintenance costs for you.

If you have a coating problem involving high temperature and corrosion it will pay you to consult a Dow Corning sales engineer. For more information write for pamphlet No. 8001 Y-11.

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Jones-Dabney Co. Has Two New Resins

The Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville, Ky., has announced the availability of a pure, unmodified urea formaldehyde resin for the modification of heat curing finishes, designated "Syn-U-Tex 400," and a styrenated alkyd resin tradenamed "Styretex 310."

"Syn-U-Tex 400" is said to exhibit a remarkable degree of compatibility with various resins, and excellent stability is said to be indicated for combinations of it and various alkyd resins. Used in percentages of 10 percent to 40 percent based on resin solids with both oxidizing and nonoxidizing alkyds, marked improvements in hardness, color and marproofness are said to be effected in baking coatings of all types.

"Styretex 310" is designed primarily for industrial applications where speed of dry suggests its use for fast drying primers, undercoats, gloss enamels and shop coats. It is said to possess excellent hardness and toughness, and outstanding exterior durability. It is also said to have good wetting and grinding properties and to have been found nonreactive with commonly used pigments, including zinc oxide.

N. Y. Paint Technicians Plan Xmas Party Dec. 16

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual Christmas party at the Building Trades Employers Association on December 16. Reservations should be forwarded to the club at 360 Furman street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Naval Stores: July-Sept.

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the July-September quarter of 1949 totaled 194,110 barrels, compared with 197,640 barrels in corresponding 1948 quarter. Stocks at the end of the quarter of this year were 101,750 barrels, as opposed to 103,590 barrels.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the quarter totaled 574,840 drums, compared with 607,850 drums in the 1948 quarter. Stocks this year on September 30 amounted to 614,800 drums, compared with 380,980 drums at the close of September in the previous year.

Details of naval stores supply, demand and stocks in the July-September quarter this year are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, July 1	218,490	719,140
Production	194,110	574,840
Imports	4,350	478
Supply	416,950	1,294,458
Carryover, September 30	225,070	840,920
Exports	36,910	164,177
Apparent consumption	154,970	289,361

Production

Gum	115,070	312,080
Wood	79,040	*262,020
Steam-distilled	45,230	.....
Destructively-distilled	740	.....
Sulphate	33,070	.....

Consumption by Industries

Abattoirs	.....	114
Adhesives and plastics	37	4,566
Asphaltic products	32	401
Automobiles and wagons	15	4
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	20,906	†81,949
Ester gums and synthetic resins	4,449	47,701
Foundries and foundry supplies	157	732
Furniture	34	1
Insecticides and disinfectants	7	593
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	6,358
Oils and greases	7	4,413
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	3,013	23,019
Paper and paper size	.....	85,513
Printing ink	25	1,354
Railroads and shipyards	1,088	2,745
Rubber	37	1,853
Shoe polish and shoe materials	602	1,268
Soap	.....	19,930
Other industries	29	954
Total industrial reported	30,438	†283,468

Carryover Locations

Production points	101,750	614,800
Gum stills	69,630	534,380
Wood plants	32,120	80,420
Southern concentration points	61,580	136,600
Industrial plants	22,900	79,390
Distribution points	38,840	10,130
Central	18,040	4,390
Eastern	15,530	4,750
Western	5,270	990

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	5,080
Pine oil	33,650
Pinetar	21,500
Rosin oil	5,130
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	10,300

* Total primary production of FF wood rosin. Stocks, exclude by-products, such as "B wood resin," produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.

† Includes, as rosin consumed, the "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades. No data are reported on the consumption of "B wood resin" as such.

Eagle-Picher Issues Brochure

The Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, has published a new brochure describing its fireproofing cement. The publication considers recommended uses, application, coverage, corrosion resistance, setting time, paintability and installation cost. Copies may be obtained by writing the company's industrial insulation division, American building, Cincinnati.

Polio Drive Committeemen

John Myers (left), general manager of the American Flange & Manufacturing Company, is shown with Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, after discussing plans for launching the 1949-50 fund drive in New York City for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. They are serving on the polio campaign committee with Mayor William O'Dwyer and Mrs. Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Pointing to this year's severe polio epidemic, which consumed the foundation's available funds at a heavy rate, Mr. Myers asks that contributions be made payable to "Polio," care of John Myers, Room 1901, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Baltimore Paint Salesmen Elect Saltsman President

Robert H. W. Saltsman of John T. Lewis & Bros. Company was elected president of the Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Club at its November meeting. Other officers elected for the ensuing year are:—

First vice-president, Everett C. Reigle, Reynolds Paint Company; second vice-president, George M. S. Reipe, Warner-Graham Company; treasurer, William K. Tucker, H. B. Davis Company; secretary, Gerard J. Kiel, C. M. Athey Paint Company, and sergeant-at-arms, John Goral, C. M. Athey.

At the meeting, plans were made for the annual Christmas party, which will be held at the Stafford hotel on Friday, December 2.

Pitts. Paint Technicians Christmas Party Dec. 15

The Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual Christmas party at Pat McBride's Casino on December 15. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m. and dinner will be at 7 p.m. George J. Blank is chairman of the committee for the event.

Philadelphia Paint Club Christmas Party Dec. 13

The Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual Christmas party at the Barclay hotel on December 13. A. M. Wilson, John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, is chairman of the program committee and is in charge of reservations.

Trade Briefs

Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently presented a gold watch to Joseph E. Hayes to commemorate his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company. Mr. Hayes is assistant credit manager.

Robert C. Stark, vice-president and general superintendent of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed to the building supplies and construction committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

Philip Fogarty has been named special representative of the architectural department of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York. He formerly represented the Truscon Laboratories division, handling products for concrete restoration and paint maintenance.

Petroleum Derivatives

Despite a rise in the production of coaltar aromatics last week, call for petroleum toluol and xylol remained heavy. Demand for aliphatics, though at a somewhat slower pace than that for aromatics, was described as good.

Most sellers of petroleum aromatics reported November production completely sold out. Some members of the oil trade remained confident about the volume of December business, but with coaltar output moving up to normal levels, the consensus was that a falling off in petroleum sales would probably set in by the middle of next month. The situation in higher boilers and blends was identical. Quotations of both pure and blended aromatics were unchanged.

Call for aliphatics continued good during the period. Supplies were excellent all around. There were no price changes, and none were expected within the immediate future. Butane and propane were short of requirements, due to the heavy Winter load. Storage space for both LPG's remained scarce. Demand for all grades of paraffin was good. Supplies were similarly favorable for all melts.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Demand for petroleum toluol and xylol during the pre-Thanksgiving period continued heavy, with the majority of sellers reporting November production sold out. Meanwhile, steel operations made further gains last week, rising to 78.2 percent of capacity, which compares with the revised rate of 57.4 percent for the previous seven days. While producing a comparable increase in coaltar production, normal output of these aromatics was still said to be several weeks away. Some members of the oil trade remained confident about the volume of December business, but, in the main, petroleum suppliers were of the opinion that interest would fall off toward the middle of next month. There was no change in the price structure, and none was expected within the immediate future.

Call for higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued excellent last week, notwithstanding the increase in output of coaltar aromatics. Petroleum producers, while assured of continued high-level business for the rest of November, were inclined to believe that sales would drop off somewhat by mid-December. Listings were firm in all areas.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Prices of this and other aliphatic solvents remained firm during the past seven-day period. Philadelphia sellers quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. The prevailing price elsewhere on the East Coast was 1c. higher, or 14c. per gallon, tanks. In group 3, tankcars brought 10⅞c. per gallon. Buying interest, although not especially heavy, was described as good. Offerings were plentiful all around.

Lacquer Diluent—Demand continued at good levels during the past week. The supply position remained unchanged, with offerings in ready availability to all buyers. The price structure was without variance. East Coast marketers named 16c. per gallon for tankcars. Group 3 sellers ranged from 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon, tanks.

Mineral Spirits—Supplies were plentiful in all areas during the week. Call for this aliphatic remained at excellent levels. There were no price changes, and none were expected. Philadelphia marketers, ruled by a local situation, named 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast sellers asked 1c. more, or 14c. per gallon, tanks. In group 3, the market ranged from 9⅞c. to 10⅜c. per gallon, tankcars.

Rubber Solvents—Demand was reported normal for this time of year, as production in the tire industry began to taper off.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 12 totaled 253,311,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,121,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 190,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 619,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 429,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Stocks were readily available to all comers. Prices were maintained, at 15c. per gallon, tankcars, East Coast, and at 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Stoddard Solvent—The market position of this aliphatic was without appreciable change during the period under review. Demand continued good. Stocks were plentiful all around. Prices were firm. Philadelphia sellers, still under local influences, quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast sellers were 1c. higher, naming 14c. per gallon, tanks. In group 3 the prevailing quotations ranged from 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. per gallon for tankcars.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There were no changes in the price structure during the week and none were expected within the immediate future. Along the East Coast, tankcars commanded 15c. per gallon. In group 3, the price ranged from 10⅞c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks. Demand was good. Stocks were ample all around.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—This liquefied petroleum gas remained in very short supply during the week. Storage space was at a premium. Prices were maintained at 4c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Heptane—In moderate call during the period, this material was in ready availability to all comers last week. Listings were maintained at previous levels.

Hexane—The market position continued without change during the period under review. Demand was fair. Supplies were plentiful all around. Prices held firm.

Pentane—Quotations remained on a par with previous levels during the period. Stocks were ample. Consumer inquiry was unchanged, continuing fair to moderate.

Propane—Supplies of this liquefied petroleum gas were shorter last week than the seven days previous. Prices were maintained at 2½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Waxes

Paraffin—Demand for all melts was reported good during the past seven days. Low-melting grades, which had been somewhat short of requirements, were reported adequate all around. Prices were firm and were expected to remain that way to the end of the year. Following are prices on fully-refined grades, slabs, loose, carload, f.o.b. refinery:—120-1222 ASTM, 6.35c. per pound; 122-124 ASTM, 6.35c. per pound; 125-127 ASTM, 6.35c. per pound; 128-130 ASTM, 6.40c.; 130-132 ASTM, 6.45c.; 132-134 ASTM, 6.60c. per pound, and 135-137 ASTM, 7.05c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average production of crude oil (including lease condensate) for the week ended November 12 at 5,185,000 barrels, or 107,000 barrels above the comparable total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,127,000 barrels were 187,000 barrels below the level of the preceding week. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 449,000 barrels daily, compared with 494,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The local trade has been experiencing a very steady market for solvents and diluents during the past several months. Refiners have been able to move sizable volumes without resorting to price lowering. Supplies have proven more than adequate to meet local demands resulting in heavy shipments to more distant markets. Cleaning solvent quoted 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area; lacquer diluent named at 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent at 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

The strong influence of weather conditions on LPG demands has rendered the market rather dull the past week. With all processors trying to move their stocks, prices have dropped. Current listings are:—Propane, 5.8c. per gallon and butane, 6.8c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area.

The paraffin wax market remains steady. Supplies are good and demand is normal for the period. High-melting grades quoted as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 6.95c.; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c., and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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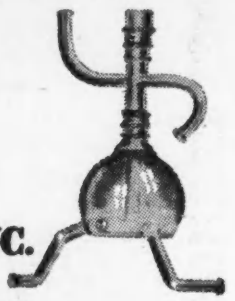
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Improved demand for edible oils strengthened the oils and fats market last week as a result of active trading in refined cottonseed and soybean oils for export. Price index was advanced to 108.7, compared with 193.6 for the corresponding week last year.

All edible oils reflected the active demand for export and quotations were fractionally higher—for cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils. Bleachable cottonseed oil futures also were firmer with crude oil and western markets.

Trend of the coconut oil market continued upward, with the higher cost of copra. Offers for shipment were scarcer and prices were lifted fractionally and sizable quantities were sold at the advance. Copra also was scarce and sales were reported at $10 per ton higher for stocks afloat and prompt shipment.

Trading in tallow and grease was reported light. High grades of tallow remained steady, while low grades were unsettled. Domestic demand was restricted to small quantities of tallow. Export inquiry continued fairly active with trading at premiums less active than heretofore. Animal oils were unchanged and well held, reflecting the firmness in pressing stock.

Tung oil continued firm for nearby delivery, despite quiet trading. Offers for immediate and December were scarce and closely held. Refined fish oils were steadier, in sympathy with the stronger crude oil market. Stocks of crude on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were in limited supply and fishing off North Carolina to date was reported poor.

Vegetable waxes trading was light and spasmodic. Prices ruled steady and unchanged for most grades while candelilla was advanced 2 cents per pound for replacements and stocks on the spot.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅛c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
108.7	107.7	109.9	193.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures became firmer last week, reflecting the active demand for refined cottonseed and soybean oils for export to Europe. Trading was fairly active and quotations moderately higher, while crude oil was lifted ½ cents per pound. Reports from the Southeast stated that government has purchased considerable quantities of cottonseed under the support program, supplementing previous liberal buying in Texas. This caused mills to restrict offerings of crude oil. Sales were reported to 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast and 9⅝c., Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	232	12.25	11.89	12.22@12.24
January				12.22N
March	334	12.25	11.82	12.24S
May	243	12.24	11.81	12.23S
July	174	12.24	11.81	12.22S
September	132	11.90	11.55	11.96@12.00
October	2	11.57	11.55	11.75@11.79

Total sales, 1,117 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed and soybean oils both at 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for December-January delivery. More buying interest developing. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $63 per ton Memphis. Cottonseed cake, 41 percent, bulk, named at $57.50 per ton, Mississippi points, and at $64, f.a.s. New Orleans, for November-December. Bulk cottonseed hulls quoted at $5 per ton, Mississippi points, and at $6 per ton, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Fair demand was reported for delivery against current contracts, while inquiry for replacements for early next year continued inactive. Raw oil was quoted at 17.30c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, for November-June delivery, with intimations that firm bids could have shaded the price for carlot business. The Canadian 1949 flaxseed crop was officially reported at 2,262,000 bushels, compared with 17,353,000 bushels last year. The visible flaxseed supply in Canada as of November 10 was indicated at 9,604,000 bushels and exports totaled 856,690 bushels, August 1-November 16, inclusive.

Minneapolis.—Oil buyers, except those interested in the packaged product, were not very aggressive during the past week and sales were on the slow side. Prices held at 16.7c. per pound for November-June shipment but some sales were reported as low as 16.5c. per pound in zone 1. Some sellers refused to meet this competition, pointing out the advance in flaxseed prices during the last month, the general tightening of the commodity situation and the rather limited bookings of forward oil in the trade

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	5,940,000	5,760,000
Since Sept. 1	126,440,000	94,780,000

Flaxseed—Steady demand noted for spot and forward delivery. Prices unchanged and firm.

Minneapolis.—Crusher demand for flaxseed out of storage at Minneapolis and on a deferred shipment basis continued to improve. Not only were crusher buyers a little more aggressive for the light supplies of free flaxseed in the spot market but they were willing to pay $3.99 from northern stations for January-February shipment. There was some talk of flax in store at Minneapolis being offered out at the loan price ($3.99) plus accrued storage charges. It was reported that crushers were interested in some of this seed and that trades would be consummated within the next fortnight.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	266,900	310,700	66,300	460,700
Since Sept. 1	11,699,200	26,925,000	979,300	5,750,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Tight supply condition in copra continued to stiffen the oil market, and quotations were raised ¼c. Crude oil was sold in good volume at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, c.i.f. Pacific coast, November-December shipment. Immediate shipment was named 14½c., same basis.

Copra—This market was firmer, with sales reported at $195 per short ton afloat and $190 c.i.f. Pacific coast, for immediate shipment.

Corn—Trading was light, but firmer competing oils, prices to advance ¼c. Crude oil trading was reported at 9¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and offerings were raised to 10c. Refined was held at 13c. to 13.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Olive—Liberal offerings of commercial olive oil and olive foots for shipment continued to depress the market. Commercial oil for December-January shipment was quoted at $1.50 per gallon, drums, ex dock and olive foots, at 12¼c., same basis, with no buying interest. Demand for edible oil was inactive with Spanish and Moroccan oils unchanged and nominal.

Peanut—Market was stronger and advanced ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast, and 10¼c., Texas, prompt shipment. Business was fairly active. Refined oil was quoted at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Steady demand from refiners stiffened the market and quotations were raised ⅜c. Crude oil sales were made up to 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, nearby shipment, 9¾c. first half December. Straight December was held at 9¾c. asked January, 9½c. Refined was in active request for export and was advanced to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	2	9.30	9.30	9.75@10.00
January	..	...	...	9.75@9.95
February	..	...	...	9.40@9.80
March	3	9.31	9.11	9.55@9.70
April	..	...	...	9.60N
May	2	9.10	9.10	9.30@9.44
June	..	...	...	9.35N
July	3	8.95	8.90	8.90@9.25
August	..	...	...	9.10N
September	..	...	...	8.80@9.20
October	..	...	...	8.75@9.15
November	..	...	...	8.90N

Total sales, 10 tankcars.

Tung—Trading was quiet, but the market remained steady. Nearby and December delivery was held at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. January forward was nominal at 25¾c. Domestic oil also was quoted nominally at 25½c., tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

January-February. Imports totaled 1,135 tons at New York last week from Hongkong.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was reported dull. Prices were unchanged and steady for better grades, while the lower were unsettled. Bids for sizeable quantities for yellow and lower grades, it was reported could be shaded on asking prices. Export business was quiet.

Lard—This market remained steady, and reflected government buying and firmer competing edible oils. Cash lard was quoted at 10c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Demand was inactive. Market remained firm especially for the better grades, which were maintained at former levels. Low grades were easy and prices for No. 1 and lower grades, it was reported, could have been shaded on firm bids. Export inquiry was fairly active for the fancy and extra.

Animal Oils

Degras—Crude and refined grades continued firm. Supplies were not heavy and well held. Trading was chiefly for immediate needs.

Grease Oils—Business was quiet. Prices for all grades were unchanged.

Neatsfoot Oil—Routine demand was noted for all grades. Prices were without change and steady.

Oleo Oil—Offerings continued light. Extra oil was nominal at 16c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported light and spotty. Offers for shipment were fairly liberal. Stocks on the spot were quotably unchanged and well held.

Fish—Demand for refined oil was slow. Quotations were without change, but the tone was firmer due to the limited stocks of crude. Stocks in the Chesapeake were reported practically cleaned up and fishing off North Carolina has been poor. Crude was quoted at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. North Carolina, if and when made. Crude sardine was scarce and firm at 6c. to 6¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Production of crude menhaden oil in September was indicated at 1,256,338 gallons by the Fish and Wildlife Service, compared with 2,018,069 gallons for September last year. Production for the nine months ended September was 6,799,765 gallons against 7,397,740 gallons for the same period last year. Crude sardine oil output in September totaled 1,400,330 gallons, against 398,570 gallons in September, 1948, and 1,821,660 gallons during nine months ended September, compared with 766,120 gallons for the same time last season.

Los Angeles.—The market has been quiet this week with 5 to 6 cars of sardine oil reported sold at San Pedro at 6c. per pound. Tuna oil is quoted at 4.75c. per pound and is scarce at present. While canners at Monterey are accepting sardines, the canners at San Pedro and the local union have not settled their argument for a rotating system whereby canners will accept fish from any and all boats instead of only from those boats contracted for earlier in the season. Fishing may be resumed inasmuch as an excellent export market has enabled canners to reduce their inventories of canned goods considerably. Total pilchard landings for the San Francisco, Monterey and San Pedro areas through November 22 total 215,260 tons compared to 69,887 tons for the same period last year.

Herring—Production was reported at 97,590 gallons in Alaska in September; 640,450 gallons for the same month in 1948; 553,640 gallons during nine months ended September, against 3,525,170 gallons for the same time last year. In Maine, September production was 32,550 gallons; 17,435 gallons, in September, 1948 and 90,830 gallons during nine months ended September, against 77,620 gallons for the same period in 1948.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Domestic and exporters have been active the last several days buying a considerable quantity of both cake and meal. Loose slab cake 41 percent was sold at $57 per ton f.o.b. Valley points, November, December, January shipment. Spot shipments are very scarce. Sacked cottonseed meal 41 percent ranged from $61 to $61.50 basis Valley, $63 to $65 basis Georgia and South Carolina points. The government has been buying cottonseed in fairly good volume, and mills are reluctant to offer very much for future shipments.

Linseed Meal—Trading moderate. Prices were firm.

Minneapolis.—Demand for meal was steady and crushers were able to supply it at prices ranging from $65 per ton on new process to

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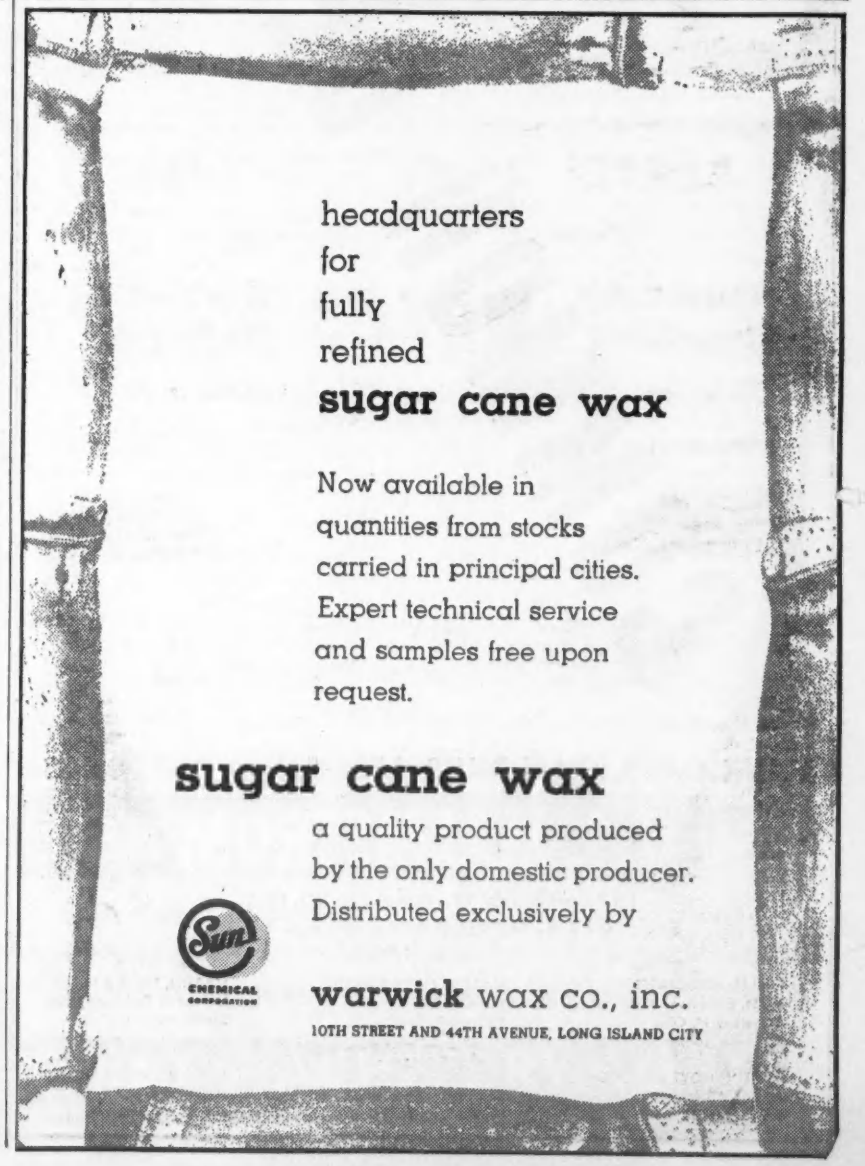

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$67 per ton (bulk) on old. Supplies were light in most instances and production was moving out to the trade at a good rate, stimulated by a good volume of shipping orders.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	17,700,000	8,340,000
Since Sept. 1	238,130,000	190,920,000

Peanut Meal—Last week the government released enough peanuts to produce approximately 4,300 tons of 45 percent protein meal distributed throughout the Southeast. This is a reduction from the previous week of approximately 1,700 tons. Exporters continued to show interest in meal and domestic consumption improved. Market was stronger with 45 percent meal offered at $59 per ton December, January, February shipment basis South Georgia and South Alabama mills.

Soybean Meal—Market strengthened during the past week. Sacked meal 44 percent was quoted at $64 per ton basis Mississippi and West Tennessee mill points for November, December, January shipment and 41 percent or 44 percent was quoted at $62 prompt December and $61.50 January forward bulk basis Decatur.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was reported confined to immediate delivery. Market was steady, reflecting the strength in crude grades. Quotations were without change.

Candelilla—Higher cost of shipments from Mexico, was reflected in the spot market and crude and refined grades were raised 2c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 48c. to 49c. and refined, 52c. to 53c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Business was reported light and spotty for supplies on the spot. Prices were without change and well held for all grades. The Brazilian market was quiet, with sellers generally holding shipments at floor levels.

Ouricury—Market for refined was maintained at 75c. to 77c. per pound, according to quantity. Demand was spotty.

Atlas Powder Now Offering New Series of Fatty Acids

A new series of fatty acids, with true stearic acid content as high as 97 percent or more, is being made available by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., according to a joint statement by J. R. Frorer, general manager of Atlas' industrial chemicals department, and Henry Odeen, president of the Trendex Company, Memphis, Tenn.

The purification of stearic and other hard fatty acids from natural fats is accomplished by a basically new and exclusive process owned and operated by Trendex, yielding finished products said to be of a quality hitherto unobtainable. The process, which is being fully covered by patents, was developed in the laboratories of the HumKo Company, vegetable oil processor, Memphis. HumKo has no further interest in the Trendex process, however, except that it has contracted to supply basic raw materials.

Besides improved color, odor and taste specifications, the unsaponifiable matter in the new acids is as low as 0.1 percent and the average iodine value is below 0.5. In addition, the acids are said to show exceptional heat stability, so that when reacted with other materials, they produce derivatives of superior quality.

Three Hard Acids Offered

Three high-purity hard acids, differing in uniform proportions of stearic and palmitic acids, are announced. They include 70 percent, 80 percent and 97 percent stearic acids under the brand name of "Hystrene," a trade mark of Trendex. According to Mr. Frorer, Atlas research work with the new acids shows substantial advantages for the production of high quality products made with stearic acid.

He added that the new fatty acids should find wide acceptance in the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, candles, metal stearates and chemicals of various types, many of which industries are already served by Atlas with sorbitol or surface active agents.

Atlas plans to use "Hystrene" extensively in the manufacture of several of its own emulsifying agents, which include sorbitan stearates, their polyoxyethylene derivatives, and polyoxyethylene stearates.

Oils, Fats Exports, Imports: Jan.-Sept.

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has released preliminary data on exports and imports of specified fats, oils and oilseeds during the first nine months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1948. The figures are as follows, in pounds, unless otherwise indicated:—

Exports

	1949	1948
Coconut oil, refined	3,002,000	8,556,000
Crude	7,628,000	9,448,000
Cooking fats	18,246,000	2,518,000
Cottonseed oil, refined	44,910,000	20,496,000
Crude	38,510,000	3,351,000
Flaxseed, bushels	3,039,000	15,000
Lard	477,316,000	199,081,000
Linseed oil	3,257,000	24,744,000
Oleomargarin	1,549,000	2,952,000
Peanut oil, refined	20,676,000	667,000
Peanuts, shelled	319,413,000	250,821,000
Unshelled	5,169,000	6,510,000
Soybean oil, refined	168,943,000	32,976,000
Crude	116,832,000	36,793,000
Soybeans, bushels	18,832,000	2,319,000
Tallow, edible	20,546,000	1,267,000

Imports

	1949	1948
Babassu kernels	34,017,000	37,283,000
Oil	3,036,000	1,224,000
Castorbeans	190,391,000	217,630,000
Oil	4,853,000	1,424,000
Coconut oil	89,436,000	61,122,000
Copra, short tons	282,492	350,776
Flaxseed, bushels	148,000	1,048,000
Linseed oil	1,314,000	3,601,000
Oiticica oil	6,349,000	14,445,000
Olive oil, edible	15,042,000	26,310,000
Inedible	2,929,000	7,639,000
Palm oil	90,897,000	40,793,000
Sesame seed	8,704,000	20,995,000
Teaseed oil	99,000	3,397,000
Tucum kernels	30,058,000	11,487,000
Tung oil	39,722,000	92,924,000

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Buflovak Vacuum 24"x20", S.S. drum, aluminum shell, variable speed drive, Vacuum Pump.
Spray, Research Equip. Mod. 11, S.S.
Stokes, Rotary Vacuum 3'x15' complete, including structural steel.
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Double drum Atmospheric 28"x60".

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Dracco Automatic Filter Unit 3300 to 3900 CFM complete; contact parts S.S.

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Syntron Type F33.
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9,600 gal. vert. 11'x13'9" (UNUSED).
25,000 gal. 12'6"x25'x⅜", rubber lined.
41,000 gal. vert. 12'6"x45'x¼"&5/16".

VIAL FILLING MACHINE
NEW Popper & Klein, S.S. automatic Vial Filling Machine, 2 demountable measuring heads for filling 4CC & 20CC vials.

CHEMICAL EXPOSITION SPECIALS

UNUSED BATCH MIXERS AT HALF NEW COST

75# cap., steel construction, manually or power unloading.

GLASS LINED TANKS—LIKE NEW USED ONLY ONCE

3200 gals., insulated, agitated. Built to pass Board of Health regulations.

Heat and Power Co., inc.

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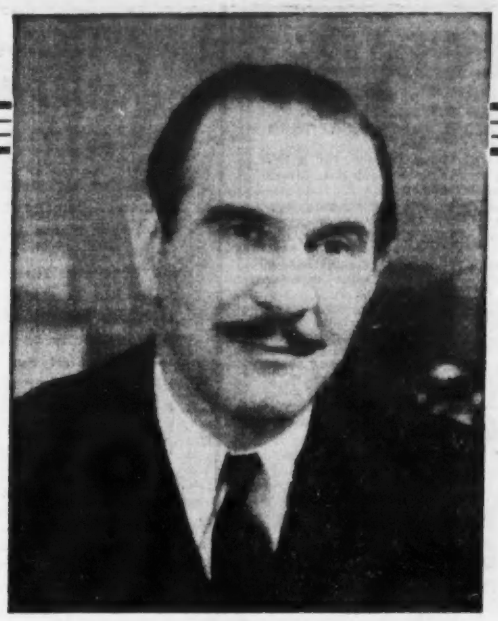

FRED Firstenberg WANTS TO SEE YOU

Recognize me? . . . Good, then I've accomplished my purpose in publishing this picture. It is the nearest thing to extending a personal, face to face invitation to you and to the hundreds of my old friends who are in town for the Chem-Show, to come down to see me.

F M C

FIRST should be your SECOND stop in New York. Of course the Chem-Show is a MUST but if you want to see New York's LARGEST stock of good processing equipment . . . come on down to 157 Hudson St., only minutes away from Grand Central Palace . . . *Fred*

Unusually Choice Equipment at Exceptionally LOW Prices.

Jacketed Double Ribbon Crystallizer; 28"x42"x16'

Readco Jacketed Very Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer; 30"x33"x68"

Wolfe 5,000 lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 50"x54"x114" long

3—Porter 370 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Mixers; 5½'x5'x16' motorized

J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters; 2 or 3 separations; 40"x120"

10—Stainless Steel Centrifugal Extractors from 12" to 60"

2—Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills, 4'x5' and 6'x5'

2—Patterson Chrome Manganese Lined Ball Mills; both Jacketed sizes, 5'x6' and 5'x16'

Forced Circulation Evaporators with Inconel and Karbate Heat Exchangers and accessories (1,270 sq. ft.) and (1,100 sq. ft.)

W. & P. TYPE HEAVY DUTY JACKETED MIXERS

150 gal. holding capacity; 100 gal. working capacity, double arm, geared both ends tilting . . . at 1/3rd of today's replacement cost

$1950.

Steel Sulphonator, 7'x7½'; Jacketed and Agitated

5—Steel Fusion Pots, 4'x3', with anchor type agitators

3—Ross Unjacketed Hor. Mixers, Geared both Ends, motorized, 10 to 30 gal.

3—Rietz S.S. Disintegrators, 30 H.P. and 50 H.P.

6—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machines.

4—N. J. Pony Labelrites with motors.

3—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessels, 3'x5', 4'x5' and 5'x8'

Stainless Steel Still 51"x58" with accessories

Bartlett & Snow Stainless Pan Dryer, 7'10"x 2'11"

3—Stainless 5,000 Gal. Closed Top, dished manhole style, BRAND NEW Tanks, 10'x 7'9"

3—Stainless Open Top Jacketed Tanks, 880 gal., 65"x68"

Stainless Steel Resin Still, 8'x7'; agitated.

8—Copper and Steel Evaporators with copper tubes; Diameters from 5½' to 10'8" and overall height from 12' to 21'

4—BRAND NEW 1,600 Gal. Jacketed Vacuum and Pressure Tanks, 66"x120"

Stokes Nickel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3'x5'

2—Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Drum Dryers or Flakers, 5'x10'

Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32"x72" with 5 H.P. motor and auxiliaries

2—Procter & Schwartz Conveyor Type Dryers, 78' and 102'

6—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers from 5'x25' to 6'x50'

2—A. O. Smith Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 7'6"x20' with auxiliaries

7—Devine and Stokes Vacuum Chamber Dryers from Lab. size to Double Door Model No. 23, same with auxiliaries

4—Louisville Screw Type Dewatering Presses

3—BRAND NEW Sperry 42" Aluminum Filter Presses, 34 chambers

6—Cast Iron 36" Plate & Frame Filter Presses; 45 chambers

1—Turl filter, 900 square feet.

PLANTS NOW BEING LIQUIDATED by FMC

- Malt and Syrup
- Drugs—Pharmaceuticals
- Synthetic Fibres
- Hydrogenation Plant
- Plastics and Rubber
- Beta—Naphthol
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- Textile Yarn Plant

PHONE: WOrth 4-5900

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

SPECIALS

4—Stainless Steel 6' x 39' Bubble Cap columns, type 347 S.S., 21 Plates.
3—Closed 3,450 Gal. Stainless Steel Tanks & Coils Type 347 S.S.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'.
3—Bart'lett & Snow S. S. 1,000 gal. direct fire and agitated kettles.
1—New Glasscote 1,000 Gal. Jacketed Agitated Glass Lined Reactor.
1—New Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor, 500 gals.
1—Code Welded Type 316 Stainless Steel Jack. Reactor, 1,000 gals. with Agitator and Exp. Pf. Motor.
1—Stainless Steel 2,500 gal. Vertical Tank with Agitator.
4—Vert. 8,000 gal. Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.
10—Horiz. Dry Powder Mixers 15# to 2,500#.
2—Mikro Pulverizers Model 2TH—10 H.P. 3 Phase Motors.
1—Sperry 42" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, Hyd. Closure, 57 ch., 1¾" cake.

SEND FOR BULLETIN A-24

Machinery Equipment Corp.
533 West Broadway
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-4680

PROCESS EQUIPMENT
FOR SALE

1—Premier 15" Colloid Mill
1—Ceco Automatic Carton Sealer
3—New 65 gallon Dopp Kettles
1—Day "Hercules" 6 bbl. Mixer
1—Day 16"x40" Three Roller Mill
3—Lehman 12"x30" Five Roller Mills
1—Sperry 24" O.D. Filter Press
1—6' Dia. Putty Chaser
1—Raymond #1 Pulverizer
1—American 4"x3" Centr. Pump
1—7½ ¶ Vertical Agitator Drive
1—10' Dia. x 25' long Autoclave
1—42" Dia. x 24' Long Autoclave

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
73 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK 5, N. J.
PHONE MITCHELL 3-3536

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Sperry S. S. Filter Press 24" x 24", 12 Chambers, closed delivery, washing type, Hydraulic closing.

1—Sperry S. S. Filter Press 12" x 12", 15 Chambers.
1—#6 Mikro Atomizer S. S. with 20 HP motor.
1—Glasco 1000 gallon glass-lined Reactor (new).
1—Patterson 5000 gallon Turbo-Type Kettle (new).
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.
5—Simpson Intensive Mixers #8 (new).
1—Bird S. S. Suspended Type Centrifuge, 40" basket.
1—Sparkler Filter-18-D-S.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
Est. 1886 UNION, N. J. UNionville 2-4900

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1, 40-Ton All-Steel Covered Hopper Car discharging through 4 openings on one side only. FOR HAULING SODA ASH.

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STEEL STORAGE TANK CAR TANKS
9, 10,000-Gallon, Coiled.
3, 8,000-Gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled.

Available at Once!

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Guaranteed savings on steel drums—thoroughly reconditioned or raw. Our service assures economical delivery anywhere.

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FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 6x5', 5x6', 4x5', 2½x3½'.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 40" susp. sl. basket.
Mixer: W.&P. 20 gal. jacketed.
Mixer: Day Imperial # 30, stain. steel.
Dryers: 6x40' Davenport hot air rotary.
Vacuum Pans: 50 gal. and 6' copper.
Mixer: Day Cincinnatus #2, 28 gal.
Kettle: 200 gal. Dopp jacketed, agitated.
Tube Filler: Stokes 90-C, with closer.
Tablet Machines: Colton 3B, 31DT, 4.
Filter Presses: 7", 12", 24" cast iron.
Mixers: Lead and Color, O. & T. 100 gal.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: Day 100, 200, 1,000 lbs.
20-20 Burton, Broughton 5 hp.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: Pony type: 8, 15, 40 gal.
Mills: 3-roll Day 16x40", Ross 12x30".
Fillers: Stokes & Smith single and double.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, stainless steel, 2TH, 3TH.
Pebble Mills — 18x27", 30x36", 54x60", 72x60", Hardinge 3' x 36" Ball and 6' x 48" pebble mills.
Quaker City Hammer Mills—#20-#21.
16x10 Crushing Rolls, Sturtevant.
2—Amer. Exhausters, 400E and 50 EES w/motor, No. 60 Clarage.
Spencer Turbo Blower 400 CFM, 14 oz. 150 CFM 24 oz. Other sizes available.
2 Tolhurst 24" centrifuges.
Hummer Screens.
Laughlin Continuous Filter
C.I. Filter Presses—Non Wash.
SS Centrifugal Pump w/5HP motor.
3 & 10 HP Speed Reducers.
Fork Lift Truck, 10,000 lbs. & other sizes.

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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gals.
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators 8' x 24'.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, steam jacketed.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24-plate.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill 36" dia. x 42", silex lined.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6".
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL New Vertical Agitator with Explosion-proof ¼ H.P. Motor, 280 rpm, built-in switch, stainless steel propeller blades—adjustable for kettles from 18" to 30" diam.

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SELECTED OFFERING

3—8'3" dia. x 24'5" long ALUMINUM horizontal STORAGE TANKS, 10,000 gal. cap.
1—BAKER PERKINS 15-VII/H-BSC ALL STAINLESS STEEL jacketed VACUUM MIXER, 150 gallon capacity, hydraulic tilt, M.D.
1—1 gallon Readco jacketed double Z blade MIXER, M.D.
1—Thropp 3" x 8" LABORATORY MILL, M.D.
1—BUFFALO 5' dia. x 30' long NICKEL CLAD ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, complete.
2—Devine Size 28 VACUUM SHELF DRYERS, with 20—59 x 78 shelves, pumps and condensers.
3—MIKRO PULVERIZERS, Model 1-SH, 2-TH, 3-TH, M.D.
12—Stokes, Colton & Kux Rotary and Single Punch TABLET MACHINES.
5—BUFFALO ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, from 28" x 60" to 42" x 120".
5—AMERICAN 60" CENTRIFUGALS, with stainless steel baskets and curbs, M.D.
4—EVAPORATORS, Swenson, Zaremba & Buffalo, copper, stainless steel and iron construction, single and multiple effects.
5—Shriver & Sperry FILTER PRESSES, up to 36" x 36", plate and frame type.
1—300 gallon COPPER steam jacketed KETTLE.
2—Proctor & Schwartz TRUCK TRAY DRYERS, 8 and 20 trucks capacity.
5—OLIVER FILTERS, laboratory size to 8' dia. x 14' long.
15—BALL & PEBBLE MILLS, all sizes up to 6' dia. x 16' long with silex, porcelain and manganese lining.
6—BADGER ALL COPPER DISTILLATION COLUMNS, up to 84" dia. with deph. and cond.

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ANSWERS—

To Your Machinery Problems

1—Sperry 24" S.S. 347, 4 eye, 22 chambers P&F filter press.

1—American Tool 20" S.S. 347 suspended centrifuge, bottom discharge, hand operated plow, 3 H.P.

40—Stainless Steel open top tanks—100 to 1000 gal.

1—NEW Baker Perkins 100 gal. model JNM jktd. mixer, sigma bladed, ENTIRE INNER SURFACE CHROME PLATED, hydraulic tilt, 20 H.P. xpf. motor.

7—Farrell-Birmingham 16" x 48" mills.

16—Worthite & La Bour 1" x 1½", 1½" x 2" S.S. MD pumps.

7—Rotex, Allis Chalmers, Gump sifters, 30" x 30" to 40" x 120".

1—NEW S. S. 2½ gal. Baker Perkins lab. mixer, jktd., agit.

2—Tolhurst and Bird 40" suspended centrifuges, bottom discharge, S.S. and rubber covered, one NEW.

7—Pfaudler & Glascote reactors 200-750 gals., some agit.

2—Patterson 4' x 5' porcelain lined pebble mills, style D, 10 H. P.

2—truck dryers 8' x 12' x 11½', steam heated, 6 trucks ea.

6—NEW Badger type 347 and 316 S.S. tanks, 1000-10,000 gals.

1—NEW Pfaudler 750 gal. reactor, jktd. and agitated.

1—NEW Struthers-Wells, nickel clad jktd. & agit. reactors.

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Arthur Colton Company, pharmaceutical and packaging machinery manufacturer, Detroit, has appointed the Miller Sales Company, Cincinnati, representative in Chicago and surrounding territory. The Miller organization, which also represents the Colton company in Cincinnati and a large area of the middle west, has offices at 201 North Wells street, Chicago.

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

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Railroad Tank Car Tanks, 6,500 to 12,000 Gal. Cap., Coiled and Non-Coiled, Cleaned-Painted - Tested, Heavier - Safer - Cheaper. Other Tanks Too.

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Available at Bargain Prices

Mikro 4TH, 2TH & 1-SH Pulverizers; Jay Bee U1 & 3AT, Stedman & Schutz O'Neill Mills.
Baker-Perkins & Readco Heavy Duty 30, 100, 150 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.
Stokes, Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers, from 2 to 450 gallons, with and without Jackets.
Day & Robinson 100 to 4,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers & Sifters.
Stokes & Smith G4 Auger Fillers.
Horix, Ertel & Elgin Rotary Fillers.
Filler, 1, 2, 4, and 8 Head Stainless Steel Piston Fillers.
Pony Labelrites, Ermold and World Semi & Fully Auto. Rotary & Straightaway Labelers.
Burt Wraparound Labeler.
Colton and Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines.
Triangle Pkg. Co. U1 Auger, Models G2C and A60A Auto Electri Pak 6 Head Fillers.
Triangle SHA Automatic Net Weigher and Carton Sealer.
Houchin Aiken, N.E. and Lehman Soap Mills; Houchin Aiken 2,000 lb. Soap Crutcher.
Republic, Sweetland, Vallez, Sperry & Shriver Filter Presses.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealers.
Pneumatic Scale Co. Automatic Cartoning Outfit.
Package DF & FA2Q; Hayssen 3-7 and Scandia SSU1 Wrappers.

MANY OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST IN STOCK

TELL US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

Union STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.

NARD Sets Meeting Dates

The National Association of Retail Druggists will hold its fifty-second annual meeting in Long Beach, Calif., during the week of October 15, 1950.

Currencies Forum Planned

The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade has scheduled a forum on "Stabilization of Currencies and the Effects of the Devaluation of Foreign Currencies" for December 15 at its headquarters at 291 Broadway. The panel will include representatives of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Department of Commerce, as well as export, import and domestic trading executives.

Perry Appoints Guterman Pharmaceutical Div. Head

Perry Metal Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has placed Frederick H. Guterman in charge of its newly organized pharmaceutical division. The new division will concern itself with cost-reducing, scientific and rapid packaging, filling and labeling for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. Special attention will be devoted to the creation of brand devices to meet unusual problems.

WELCOME!

from

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

Memo: To all visitors to the

"CHEMICAL SHOW"

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Come and visit us at the

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Colton No. 5½T Preform Tablet Machine, 3" dia., 5 HP. Motor.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24".
1—Denver 4'x3' Rotary Vac. Filter.
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x8 Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x26".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
2—Shriver 18" Wood Filter Presses.
5—Tyler 3S Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼" to 2".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines, Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 360 & 361.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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FOR SALE

4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 6" dia. x 30" high; 20 plates.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 6'6" dia. x 59'6" high; 29 plates.
1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'.
1—Atm. Tray Dryer, 1,000 sq. ft.
2—Atm. Double Drum Dryers, 22" x 38".
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.
1—Sharples #18V Super Centrifuge.
1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump, 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP motor—Unused.
2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps, 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.
6—Stainless Centrif. Pumps, 300 GPM @ 30'
5—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'.
12—Stainless Clad Jktd. Kettles—60 gal. & 80 gal.
1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Vac. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal.
3—B&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, open top, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.
20—Stainless open top tanks—to 500 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 22'6" high; coils.
2—Aluminum Storage Tanks, closed, 600 gal. & 1,000 gal.
3—Hevi-Duty electric furnaces, 750° C. 4 chambers each, 3½ cu. ft.
1—Tub. Heat Exchanger, Stainless, 10 sq. ft.
5—Tub. Heat Exchangers, Steel, 31 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 4' x 8', vert. unit, 100 sq. ft. tubes.
2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

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Young, aggressive salesman open for lines, exclusive representation. Metropolitan New York, New Jersey and southern New England, for pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturers. OPD 903.

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Chemist seeks to purchase interest or become active partner in an established cosmetic, pharmaceutical, drug or allied business. Will invest substantial capital and full time services. Broad background. Excellent references. New York City area preferred. OPD 901.

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New motors at a discount. All types, speeds, explosion proof, gear head, variable speed; also manual and magnetic controls and starters. Prompt shipment from centrally located stocking points. Write Western Roy Alan Corporation, Torrance, California.

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Used single effect vertical evaporator, capacity 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per hour at 120° F. maximum evaporating temperature, tubes 1½" minimum, heating surface 450-750 sq. ft., all contact parts of stainless steel, preferably type 316. OPD 905.

Wanted: One used Ball & Jewell size No. 1 or 1½ or similar type of cutter. OPD 891.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals, carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying, screening and packing done. Experienced, capable, personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 869.

READILY AVAILABLE
for
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

– TONNAGE QUANTITIES –

- Ferric Nitrate, crystal tech.
- Lead Fluoride, crystal tech.
- Nickelous Nitrate, crystal purified
- Sodium Calcium Hydrate (Soda Lime), 6 Mesh, meets USP specifications except for screen size
- Zinc Formate, purified
- Calcium Fluoride, purified

Box 900, OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER

FACILITIES OFFERED

Collapsible tubes, jars and cans filled—Contract work. Pharmaceutical and cosmetic ointments, lubricants, adhesives, lacquers, caulking compounds, colors in oil and allied materials. Manufacturing facilities for small or large runs. Inquiries invited. Military Packaging Service, 311 Woods avenue, Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y.

Custom grinding to micron sizes; Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new product sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 886.

Chemical manufacturing facilities; blending, mixing, crushing and grinding to any fineness; any quantity; competent laboratory control. OPD 870.

FOR SALE

Approx. 125,000 glass medicine droppers, $350 for lot, f.o.b. Boston, Mass., packaged in wooden boxes. OPD 904.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Santonin USP, 2 kgs; rutin, 10 kgs; ascorbic acid, 10 kgs; hyoscine HBr, 10 oz.; eserine salicylate, 10 ozs; histidine HCl, 10 kgs; camphor monobrom, 50 kgs. Offers invited. OPD 902.

Antimony salts—about 7,500 lbs. antimony salts, 65% antimony oxide, FOB Jersey City Warehouse. Wm. W. Stanley, 401 Broadway, N. Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details write OPD 887.

Wanted: Crude coal tar and water gas tar in quantities. We have facilities for immediate removal. R. R. tank cars, tank trucks, storage tanks. P. S. Kramer, tar refiner, 7 Smith street, Paterson 1, N. J.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 883.

PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT CHEMIST

Must have detailed industrial knowledge to develop, with the aid of our laboratories, new products that will solve definite industrial problems. Must have contacts and experience in specific industries so that such products can be field-teated. This offer is made by a well-established Eastern organic chemical manufacturer with excess plant capacity. Salary and liberal bonus commensurate with ability.

Box No. 893, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Salesmen—Established chemical concern requires experienced men, preferably with chemical education, to contact most industries throughout the Midwest. Our office knows of this ad. Reply in detail, stating age, reference, experience, salary desired. OPD 906.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical sales executive, 35, personable, grounded industrial, agricultural markets (bulk consumer package). Sales, management, administration, promotion, advertising, product development, field research. Heavy experience fungicides, sanitizers, germicides, synthetic detergents, herbicides, emulsifiers, preservatives, resins, plastics, textile finishes, wetting agents, degreasers, rubber compounds, insecticides. Extensive contacts. Seeks responsible position with aggressive manufacturer, chemical or allied fields. OPD 908.

Industrial chemist—Development, business and sales background in industrial chemical specialties, desires connection with enterprising organization. OPD 890.

PRODUCTS WANTED

Wanted: Products of merit to sell to textile processors, tanners, paper mills, fur dressers and dyers. Will purchase manufacturing formulae or arrange royalty payments. Must stand close scrutiny. Advertiser responsible. OPD 907.

OUR INVENTORIES LOW!
WANTED
Chemicals — Drugs — Pharmaceuticals
Dyes — Oils — Waxes — Solvents, etc.
Wastes — Residues — By-Products

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970

ATTENTION TO GERMANY

Investment of foreign funds now possible

W. HIERONIMUS & CO.

HAMBURG 1 *Cable Address:* Hieronimus Hamburg

Paraffin, Waxes, Rosin, Turpentine, Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats, Chemicals.

Own warehouses, spacious office in Hamburg City, organized sales agencies in Western Germany

Sole agency of efficient and reliable Producers and Shippers wanted.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum oxide, 22,000 pounds, Army Map Service (Washington 16, D. C.), invitation S-21, December 2.

Argon, 30,000 cubic feet, U. S. Air Force, Tinker AFB (Oklahoma City, Okla.), invitation 72, November 29.

Bleaching powder, for period from January 1 through June 30, 1950, District of Columbia, Purchasing Division (Washington 1, D. C.), schedule DC-14051, December 1.

Cadmium anode, 1,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department, Picatinny Arsenal, (Dover, N. J.), invitation 123, December 5.

Chlorine, liquid, 320,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation CIVENG-39, December 6; 210,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.), schedule 9439, November 30.

Cleaning chemicals, various deliveries, for period from January 1 through June 30, 1950, Veteran's Administration (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation 122-S, December 1.

Collodion, negative, 500 gallons, Army Map Service (Washington 16, D. C.), invitation S-20, November 30.

Dibromodifluoromethane, 150 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson AFB (Dayton, Ohio), invitation 096-198, December 5.

Dihydrostreptomycin, 6,244 vials, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1), invitation 2019, November 30.

Drugs, various, various deliveries, Army Medical Corps (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.), invitation 207, December 6; various deliveries, invitation 211, December 7; Veteran's Administration (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation A-38, November 30.

Drum coating, 2,000 gallons, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.), invitation 50,022, December 6.

Fats and oils, 30 gallons, 810 pounds, Justice Department (Seagoville, Texas), invitation 32-2353, December 6; 1,600 pounds, Justice Department (Mill Point, W. Va.), invitation 26-503, December 2; 719,970 pounds, Army Quartermaster Corps (Chicago 9, Ill), invitation 332, December 1.

Flatting oil, 348 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1; 28 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13, N. Y.), invitation NY- & BO-W-18765, November 30.

Floor sealer, 300 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Floor wax, 7,300 gallons, 13,856 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434-A, December 1.

Formaldehyde solution, U. S. P., 96 45-pound jugs, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation C-5909-A, November 29.

Fuel tank coating, sealing, 1,485 pints, various deliveries, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 9208, December 5.

Glue, animal, 500 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.), invitaton 5H-82775-R, November 29; liquid, 444 quarts, invitation 5H-82773-R, November 30; animal, 600 pounds, liquid, 30 pints, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434-B, December 1.

Ink, writing, 1,800 two-ounce bottles, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13, N. Y.), invitation NY-W-18849, December 1; 2,580 four-ounce bottles, stamping, 2,672 two-ounce bottles, invitation NY & BO-W-18851, December 6.

Limestone dust, 1 carload lot, Army Engineers Corps. (Fort Belvoir, Va.), invitation DA-008-22, November 30.

Linseed oil, 275 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13, N. Y.), invitation NY-W-18798, December 1; 3,348 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Milk powder, skimmed, 172,310 pounds, and whole, 20,800 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1), invitation 2043, December 16.

Paints, enamel, 860 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation 5H-82770-R, November 29; 6,639 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1; resin emulsion, 1,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force, (Lowry AFB, Colo.), invitation 11, December 5; pigment, 8,172 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Paints, various, Navy Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11, Pa.), invitation 50,008, postponed to December 5; 250 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation 5H-82753-R, December 1; 894 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13, N. Y.), invitation NY-& BO-W-18765, November 30; 812 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Chicago 6, Ill.), invitation CH-18862, November 29; 20,249 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo), invitation 1434, December 1.

Paint and varnish remover, 1,070 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation 5H-82765-R, December 5; 144 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13, N. Y.), invitation NY- & BO-W-18765, November 30; 430 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Plastics, 6,367 feet, 108,672 square inches, U .S. Air Force, Wright-Patterson AFB (Dayton, Ohio), invitation 038-406, December 6; 36 sheets, Veteran's Administration (Staten Island, N. Y.), invitation 50-275, November 30.

Putty, 11,805 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Rubber cement, 1,087 pints, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434-B, December 1.

Salad dressing, 840 gallons, U. S. Air Force, Westover AFB, Mass., invitation 16, December 2.

Salt, 1,005,210,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force, Wright-Patterson AFB (Dayton, Ohio), invitation 096-197, December 5.

Tank Fuel, U. S. Air Force, Wright-Patterson AFB (Dayton, Ohio), invitation 038-239, postponed to November 30.

Thinner, 6,547 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Turpentine, 4,045 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Varnish, various, 804 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation 5H-82766-R, December 1; 2,475 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Denver, Colo.), invitation 1434, December 1.

Yeast, 383,513 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1), invitation 2047, December 1.

Obituaries

Dr. G. B. Sartoris

Dr. George B. Sartoris, a sugar-cane specialist of the Department of Agriculture, died recently at his home in University Park, Md. He was fifty-three years old. Dr. Sartoris was principal agronomist of sugar-plant investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry at Beltsville, Md. He was internationally known for his work in improving disease resistance and productivity of sugar-cane varieties.

Edward G. Seubert

Edward G. Seubert, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana from 1927 through 1944, died November 17. He was seventy-three years old.

Mr. Seubert was with the Indiana company for fifty-five years. He left school at the age of fifteen and got his first job as a mechanic's helper at the company's refinery in Whiting, Inc. He advanced steadily, and at the time of his death held the company's record for tenure of employment. When he stepped down as president and chief executive officer in 1944 he became chairman of the executive committee. He held that post until 1946.

William M. Stanley

William M. Stanley, vice-president and director of the Socony Paint Products Division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and assistant general sales manager of the division until his retirement last year, died of a heart attack on November 18 while on a hunting trip in Texas. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Stanley had joined the Magnolia Petroleum Company in 1915 and in 1931 tranferred to the Socony Paint Products organization as a salesman. In 1934 he was made vice-president in charge of mid-continent and Gulf sales for the division.

Henry J. Flanders, transportation manager of the Aetna Oil Company, Louisville, Ky., died November 20 in Norton Infirmary, Louisville. He was sixty-six years old.

Floyd W. Gaver, chemist for the Elmhurst Rubber Company, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y., died November 21 in North Hudson hospital, Weehawken, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Frederick L. Jeffries, retired executive of the Corn Products Refining Company, died November 20 at his home in LaGrange, Ill. He was seventy-four years old.

Carl H. Limbacher, head of the Limbacher Paint & Color Works, New York, died recently at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was forty-nine years old.

Alvin Lehman, founder and president of Lehman Brothers Corporation, paint and varnish manufacturer, Jersey City, N. J., died November 21 in Hackensack hospital, Hackensack, N. J. He was fifty-seven years old.

Frank A. Macaulay, manager of the Bronx, N. Y., office of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, collapsed at his desk and died of a heart attack recently.

Edward A. Mayer, superintendent of the Liebig works of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in Carteret, N. J., died November 20 at his home in Carteret. He was sixty-two years old.

O. Maurice Shelley, sales engineer for National Starch Products, Chicago, was killed recently when his automobile was struck by a train near Barrington, Ill. He was forty-eight years old.

Thomas S. Tracy, Buffalo district sales manager of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died on November 18 in that city. He was fifty-six years old and had been with the firm for twenty-nine years.